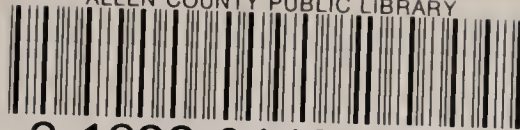


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ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

OF

ANSON PARMILEE STONE

* * *

Descended from

JOHN STONE

of

Guilford, Conn.

Compiled by

Christine Rose and
Seymour ~~T.~~ Rose

150 Copies
Privately Printed
at
San Jose, California
1963



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INTRODUCTION

The following is an accumulation of many people's efforts. Everyone has been cooperative and helpful and we are deeply grateful. Never did we realize that this project would lead into such varied and interesting fields, but most important, that we would meet so many wonderful friends and relatives. The information contained in this booklet would not have been possible without their help.

A list of all who contributed material would be far too lengthy, but we must express our appreciation particularly to Mrs. Lily Stone Jones for her constant help and encouragement, to Mrs. Hugh Minton Jr. for a year of correspondence and enthusiasm, and to Mrs. Nattie Pickett Sloan for the use of family letters in her possession. Our special appreciation goes to Mr. Seymour W. Stone, for he and his wife, who recently passed away, were the first to stimulate our interest in family history.

About a year and a half has been devoted to research of the Stone family, which is not enough time to complete a thorough search. There are many areas still to be explored, many items still to be verified. But it is gratifying that the family members wished to preserve the material so far collected in this booklet, and it is our hope that someday an enlarged edition will be available to the family.

There are no doubt errors in this booklet, both in statistics and in conclusions. A more thorough research will correct some of them. We will be indebted to anyone who has information for corrections or additions.

Most of the material regarding John Stone of Guilford, Connecticut, and the first six generations of the American family was taken from previously published sources, and additional research on these generations has not yet been started.

We cannot begin to express our enthusiasm for this project. Our ancestors weren't just names recorded in obscure old records. They lived and breathed; they had their joys, their sorrows, their hardships. We will not portray our ancestors in a false manner; they had their good points and some faults, and it is for this that we love and respect them.

We close with the sincere hope that all the descendants of this family find this partial family history both enjoyable and informative.

Christine Rose
Seymour T. Rose

San Jose, California
February 1, 1963

JOHN STONE AND THE FIRST SIX GENERATIONS

A brief summary of the first six generations of the American family follows. As heretofore explained, most of this material is based on previously published sources.

Generation I

1) John Stone was born about 1610 at Hereford on the River Ye near Guildford, Surrey co., England, and died in Feb., 1687 at Guilford, Connecticut. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Stone, a non-conformist divine of Hereford, Herefordshire, England. No records of his father's marriage exist in the parish records since he was not a member of the Church of England.

John Stone and his brother William came to New England in the company of Rev. Henry Whitfield, William Leete and at least twenty-one others. On the first day of June, 1639, while on shipboard, this "Guilford Company" signed a plantation covenant in which they expressed their intention to settle near Quinnipiack (New Haven). They also promised "that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one intire plantation; and to be helpful each to the other. . .according to every man's ability. . .and we promise not to desert or leave each other or the plantation. ."

Between the 10th and 15th of July, 1639, they entered New Haven harbor - the first vessels that had entered it. The little company immediately began looking for a spot upon which to settle and decided upon Menunkatuck which they soon re-named Guilford. Before winter they had built their houses and moved into them. The deed of the township was obtained from the great Mohegan sachem Uncas, who claimed the land by virtue of the conquest of the Pequods in which they had assisted - the consideration paid to him being four coats, two kettles, four pathoms of wampum, four hatchets, and three hoes. They called the town Guilford from Guildford, England, a borough-town and the capital of Surrey, where many of them had lived.

Both John and his brother cultivated farms; William supplemented his income by keeping an inn and John by the vocation of clothier and mason. John was for many years the town constable - a highly respected office.

John Stone married in 1642, Mary _____. Information regarding her birth and parentage has not yet been ascertained.

Children: (Stone)

- i. John Jr., b. Aug. 14, 1644; d. 1686
- ii. Samuel, b. Dec. 6, 1646; d. Apr. 5, 1708
- iii. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 2 or Sept. 15, 1648; d. Aug. 11, 1709
- iv. Thomas, b. June 5, 1650; d. Dec. 1, 1683
- v. Noah, b. 1652; d. Mar. 30, 1684; unmar.

Generation II

(2) Lieut. Nathaniel Stone was born either Feb. 2 or Sept. 1, 1648 at Guilford, Conn., died Aug. 11, 1709; married July 10, 1673, MARY BARTLETT, born Feb. 1, 1654/55, died Nov. 5, 1724, daughter of George Bartlett and Mary Crittenden (or Cruttenden)

Lieut. Stone was a man of some importance in the colony. He was a Lieutenant in the militia in 1702, and the same year a deputy to the 1st and 2nd session of the General Court.

Children: (Stone)

3. i. Joseph, b. June 17, 1674; d. Nov. 9, 1773
- ii. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 21, 1676; d. Aug. 18, 1761
- iii. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 7, 1678;
- iv. Anna, b. Jan. 29, 1681; d. Nov. 6, 1684
- v. Caleb, b. Apr. 26, 1683; d. Mar., 1684
- vi. Caleb again, b. Nov. 10, 1685; d. May 28, 1718
- vii. Noah, b. Nov. 9, 1687; d. June 6, 1703; unmar.
- viii. John, b. Oct. 7, 1680; d. young
- ix. Anna, b. June 17, 1692;
- x. Timothy, b. Mar. 16, 1696; d. Sept. 9, 1765

Generation III

(3) Sergt. Joseph Stone was born June 17, 1674, died Nov. 9, 1773; married July 9, 1699, MARY SCRANTON, born in 1678, died Feb. 2, 1743, daughter of John Scranton Jr. and Mary Seward.

Sergt. Stone was a Deputy to the County Court at New Haven during the years 1719 and 1722-4.

Children: (Stone)

- i. Mary, b. 1700; d. Nov. 9, 1790
- ii. Hannah, b. 1702;
- iii. Jedediah, b. 1703; d. 1733
- iv. Joseph, b. 1704; d. 1774
- v. Thankful, b. 1706; d. young
4. vi. John, b. Aug. 18, 1710; d. Feb. 14, 1753/54
- vii. Thankful again, b. 1711; d. Sept. 14, 1751
- viii. Benjamin, b. Jan. 31, 1714; d. 1730
- ix. Mindwell, b. Sept., 1722;

Generation IV

(4) John Stone was born Aug. 18, 1710, died Feb. 14, 1753/54 married first, DEBORAH _____, who died in 1737; married second Nov. 7, 1738, ELIZABETH HILL, born Oct. 1, 1705, died Aug. 14, 1781, daughter of John Hill and Hannah Highland.

Children: (Stone) By first marriage

- i. Deborah, b. 1737;

Children: (Stone) By second marriage

- ii. John, b. 1740;

5. iii. Miles, b. July 13, 1742; d. after 1800
- iv. Noah, b. 1745;

Generation V

5) Miles Stone was born July 13, 1742 at Guilford, Conn., died after 1800 at Augusta, N.Y.; married, CATHERINE SPENCER, born in 1740 at Guilford, daughter of Stephen Spencer and Obedience Bradley.

Miles Stone was a weaver by trade. He moved from Guilford to Augusta with his family about 1800. He was buried near his home, with no mark now to tell the location.

Children: (Stone) Possibly more

i. Samuel, b. Aug., 1776; d. Dec. 5, 1850

Generation VI

6) Samuel Stone was born in Aug., 1776, died Dec. 5, 1850 at Stockbridge, N.Y.; married in March, 1798, MARY WELLS, born Apr. 1, 1780 or 1781, died Sept. 19, 1836 at Stockbridge. Her parentage has not yet been ascertained, though a concentrated effort is being made to locate this information.

Samuel Stone, as his father, was a weaver by trade. He left Guilford, Conn., and went to Green County in the Catskills in New York state. From there he went on a surveying tour through the central part of the state, through Utica which was then a swamp. Then to Hamilton County where he helped his brother-in-law William Wells lay out the township of Wells. Finding the climate too chilly for his ideas of agriculture, he moved to Augusta, Oneida Co., N.Y., and built a block house on the East Hill, east of the Skanandoa Creek. There he lived for several years; then, selling, he moved to the hills west of the Skanandoa.

Children: (Stone)

- i. Amanda, b. Dec. 21, 1798 (1799?); d. Aug. 1, 1870; prob. unmar.
- ii. Frederic, b. Jan. 21, 1801; d. Dec. 10, 1850
- iii. John, b. Feb. 4, 1802 (1803?); d. Oct. 31, 1845
- iv. Lorenzo, b. May 11, 1804 (1807?); d. Mar. 29, 1833
- v. Wells, b. Mar. 21, 1806; d. Apr. 17, 1859 (1869?)
- vi. Eliza, b. Apr. 12, 1808; d. Oct. 26, 1874
- vii. Maria, b. Mar. 11, 1810; d. Sept. 16, 1881
- *viii. Anson Parmilee, b. Jan. 9, 1815; d. Mar. 14, 1852
- ix. Rev. Samuel Mattison, b. Apr. 30, 1819; d. Dec. 9, 1901
- x. Mary Jane, b. June 3, 1823 (1824?); d. Oct. 13, 1850; prob. unmar.
- xi. Alexander Irvine, b. Aug. 31, 1827; d. July 25, 1901
- xii. Maria Louisa, b. Jan. 1, 1830; d. June 5, 1889 (possibly a granddaughter).

For complete list of his descendants see page 51.

LIFE OF ANSON PARMILEE STONE AND CORNELIA (ADAMS) STONE

Anson Parmilee Stone was born January 9, 1815 at Augusta, Oneida County, New York - the eighth of twelve children of Samuel Stone and Mary (Wells) Stone. He was of the seventh generation in descent from John Stone, the progenitor of the American family.

For many generations Anson's ancestors had lived in Guilford, Connecticut. But then Anson's father Samuel Stone, just a young man and possibly yet unmarried, decided to move to New York state. After a tour of various parts of the state he settled at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, around 1800. Where he married is unknown, but eventually he had twelve children - the oldest born in 1798 and the youngest born in 1830.

Shortly after Samuel settled in New York Anson's grandfather Miles Stone left Guilford also. Probably influenced in this decision by his son, he moved his family to Augusta about 1800.

Anson's father was a weaver by trade, but he also cultivated a farm. Nothing is known of Anson's childhood, but since he was from a large family we can assume that even though they worked hard on the farm they had a happy childhood. It would be difficult for such a large family not to have known many happy times!

No clue has yet been found to Anson's education, but New York state has an early history of fine educational institutions, and facts in Anson's later life seem to indicate that he might have received more than a grade school education.

On October 14, 1835 he married at Vernon, New York, Cornelia Adams, daughter of Isaac Ward Adams and Eunice Webster. Cornelia was born at Vernon on May 5, 1812, and was from a very distinguished family. She could trace her ancestry to Henry Adams, the emigrant, from whom stemmed the two presidents and many other men of note. Cornelia herself was a distant cousin to the older President John Adams and his son President John Quincy Adams. There is no doubt that she was very proud of this. She was also proud to know that on her mother's side she was a descendant of two governors - William Bradford of Plymouth colony fame and John Webster of Connecticut. Her grandfather Abram Webster was brother of Noah Webster LL.D. who even in that day was famed for his dictionary and for his speller.

Cornelia's family were Baptists, and her uncle Rev. Seymour Webster Adams was a preacher in the Oneida County area. Later he became pastor of the Baptist church in Cleveland, Ohio. Though we do not know the religion of Anson's family, he embraced the Methodist religion at fourteen and at least one of his brothers, Rev. Samuel Mattison Stone, was a member of the Methodist Church. Later Cornelia also became a member of this church.

Anson and Cornelia's first child, Emory Webster Stone, was born May 8, 1837 and the next, Isaac Newton Stone (known as Newton), was born July 20, 1839 - both at Stockbridge, Madison County, New York. It would be interesting to know whether Anson and Cornelia lived near his parents in Augusta or near her parents in Vernon after they married. In the 1830's many boundary changes occurred in both Oneida County and adjoining Madison County, and in 1836 the city of Stockbridge was partly formed from sections of Augusta and Vernon. So perhaps they had settled near one or the other of their parents and didn't actually move, but instead were incorporated into Stockbridge. Or perhaps these two children were born at the home of Anson's parents, for after residing in Augusta many years Samuel and Mary Stone eventually moved to the vicinity of Stockbridge.

On October 15, 1842, their third son Marsena Parmilee Stone was born at Oneida County. Though the city of his birth has not been established, possibly he was born on his Grandfather Adams' farm in the town of Vernon.

Anson and Cornelia had now been married nine years. Both their families were located in New York and yet they decided to investigate the new land to the west.

Wisconsin, first attached to Indiana territory, then to Illinois and later to Michigan territory, had been the scene of the Black Hawk War. In the early 1830's friction developed between the lead-miners in the southwestern part of the state and the Indians led by Black Hawk. In 1832 occurred the famous Black Hawk War. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, which was later to become the home of the Stones, was originally used as a stockade by General Henry Atkinson during this war.

The Indian "menace" in Wisconsin was thus removed, and the war made the territory well known. Land offices were opened throughout the territory, and in southeastern Wisconsin the great land sale began on February 17, 1839. Thousands of dollars of land were sold in the next few weeks, most of it at \$1.25 per acre.

By the late 1830's and early 1840's nothing could hold back the flood of passengers who poured into this region. They flocked by the hundreds to Buffalo, New York, to await passage to southeastern Wisconsin, to Illinois and to Ohio. Even though this voyage across the Lakes held many dangers they were not to be deterred. Even plague and sickness did not stop them. And now that settlers could purchase land, word spread fast.

Why Anson and Cornelia decided to leave their comfortable home in New York - their families and their friends - for this wilderness we do not know. And yet we respect them and the other pioneers who had the courage to leave everything familiar and settle in a land which held many dangers.

Anson "went ahead" to locate land, probably in the spring of 1844. On July 3, 1844 he bought the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 10, T. 5 N., R. 14 E., from Dwight Foster and wife for \$640.00. The acreage was between 160 and 200 acres. It is of particular interest that Anson purchased the land from Dwight Foster, for he was the first permanent settler of Ft. Atkinson and is therefore accorded a spot in the history of the county.

In later generations the family understood that Anson had gone ahead of the family, bought land, and erected buildings before he sent for his family. His son Marsena wrote many years later, "Father went ahead out west, to grow up with the country, and he bought a farm, 200 acres, one half mile from Ft. Atkinson and built a small house and a large barn, split rails and fenced in the farm. . ." However, there is a possibility that some of these buildings already existed on the land. The fact that his family joined him soon after the purchase and also the price he paid suggests that some improvements were included with the land. But we can be certain that regardless of what buildings and fences might have existed that he soon began additions, and that the final home was much larger than the original structure.

Anson sent word to Cornelia to bring the family, and in 1844, probably in the fall, she joined him. How she managed the trip from New York to Milwaukee with three small children we do not know. Perhaps she was accompanied by other families in her area who were also making the voyage. No doubt their port of departure was Buffalo. How anxiously they must have waited for their passage. And then the sad farewell to family and friends who remained behind.

The name of the sailing ship on which they departed is not extant, but regardless of which schooner, we envy Cornelia and her children their sight of these ships on the Lakes. The great sailing era had started about 1834, and in the years following hundreds of ships took passengers to the ports of Wisconsin, to Chicago and to Toledo. Steamships were also used, but they could not compare with the sight of the sails on the Lakes - so many at a time that the Lakes were almost crowded. The sailing schooners - large and small - of all descriptions were indeed an impressive sight. In later years sails could not compete with the improved steamships and were gradually abandoned. And so a colorful era was ended.

Weather on the Lakes was unpredictable. Skilled seamanship a necessity. Gales, blizzards, squalls and thunderstorms would come up within hours. And so it was with the schooner that held Cornelia and her family. Her son Marsena in later years wrote of this amusing incident. "(Father) sent for Mother, Emory, Newton and little me, we followed up on a sailing schooner across the lakes. Newt (Newton) told me when I had grown up that we had a terrible squally time crossing the lakes and I squalled so loud and long that he and Em (Emory) put their heads together to throw me over board, but Mother never gave them a chance. Theres no one that walks on earth like a mother. . ."

He continues about their arrival. "We landed at Milwaukee fifty miles from Ft. At. Father met us there with teams. We got home at night. There were many Black hawk indians there, but General Atkinson and Captain Abe Lincoln had subdued them, they didnt bother us. Only by begging their daily bread. We civilized their country. . ."

Their Jefferson County farm was located in the township of Koshkonong about one-half mile from Ft. Atkinson - the fort that had been used as a stockade during the Black Hawk War and which later became the site of the city. In later years their land was incorporated into the city of Ft. Atkinson.

On December 26, 1845 their fourth son was born, Spencer Irvine Stone. Their first to be born in their new home.

Nothing is known of their farm life during these early years, but as mentioned, this area was still a wilderness and the Stones one of the pioneer families. There were no stores, no schools - these they must build. Churches must be built. A form of city government must be organized. Farms needed plowing and crops needed planting. Trees must be cut and more buildings erected. These were busy years for all of them.

Anson Stone took an active part in the settlement, and was instrumental in organizing the Methodist church in the area. And how interested we are to discover that he was elected Treasurer in 1845 and Supervisor in 1848.

On July 29, 1850 their last child - their only daughter - was born. Though they named her Mary Cornelia she was known as "Nellie" and later as Nell.

The 1850 federal census enumerated August 1st at Koshkonong lists Anson P. Stone, age 35, farmer; his wife Cornelia; and their four oldest children. Their little baby born three days earlier was not included. The value of the farm had increased and is listed as \$3000.00.

Things were going well. Their farm was prosperous if we are to have any indication by the value shown in the census, the town was settled, they had five children and would have every reason to look forward to a contented life together. But then consumption (tuberculosis), that "Reaper of men", was to take hold of Anson. The seriousness of his illness was kept from him as long as possible, but then he too knew. Just two weeks before his death he made his will.

I, Anson P. Stone of the town of Koshkonong in the County of Jefferson being in a very infirm state of health, and sensible too of my liability to sudden death, at the same time being in my own apprehension of sound mind and memory do adjudge it best to make, and accordingly do hereby make, this my last will and testament.

It is my will that all my just debts, and charges of my funeral be paid and discharged by my executor

hereinafter named and appointed, out of my estate, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, and I leave the Charges of my funeral to the direction of my executor.

And it is my will that the rest of my estate both real and personal should remain in the hand of my executor and under her Controll to be sold at any time between this time and the time my eldest son shall become twenty one years of age or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, on her complying with the statute relating to the sale of land of deceased persons, and out of the availles or proceeds thereof to support herself, educate and maintain the family which I am about to leave Consisting of my beloved wife Cornelia A. Stone and my four sons Emory W. Stone, Isaac Newton Stone, Marsena P. Stone and Spencer I. Stone and my Daughter Mary C. Stone in a manner as nearly equal as possible, always giving those that are the most needy and unfortunate the preference. And at the time that the eldest heir shall become of twenty-one years of age cause a true inventory to be made of what there shall then remain. And one half of my estate according to the inventory as aforesaid to be divided as follows, to wit, One third part to my beloved wife Cornelia A. Stone, and the other two third to be divided between my four sons and one Daughter before mentioned in equal shares to be paid to them as fast as they shall become twenty one years of age unless they should sooner want the same for their support.

And the other half of my estate to remain in the hands of my executor as a Contingent fund to be used in the same manner and for like purposes as before any division was made to wit for the support of herself, education and maintenance of the miner heirs untill the youngest heir shall arrive at the age of twenty one years. And then what shall remain to be divided in the same manner as the first division.

And I hereby nominate Constitute and appoint my beloved wife Cornelia A. Stone to be executrix of this my last will and testament. Provided Nevertheless, my executrix herein appointed shall have no power, either limited or discesionary given her by this my last will any longer than she shall remain a widow in my name. And in the event of her death or marriage, it is my will that some suitable discreet person should be appointed by the Judge of probate to finish the settlement of this my last will of all the estate real and personal which shall remain undivided at the hapning of the death or marriage of my executrix herein appointed, in the same manner as though no will had been made.

Provided that the miner heirs if any at that time shall be made equal with those who may have received their portion or any part thereof: previous to the hapning of such death or marriage.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament this second day of March in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and fifty two (1852).

s/ Anson P. Stone (Seal)

The above instrument containing one that was now here subscribed by Anson P. Stone, the testator, in the presence of each of us; and was at the same time declared by him to be his last will and testament, and we, at his request, sign our names hereunto in his presence as attending witness.

s/ J. H. Rawson
s/ B. F. Adams

That Anson and Cornelia both wanted their children to receive an education is apparent. Anson mentioned it in his will and Cornelia in later years did all she could to encourage her children in this respect. His will was filed for probate on April 26th and was proved June 7, 1852 by William E. Butler, the county judge.

On September 4, 1852, appraisers Alva Stewart, Dwight Foster and John McPherson filed their appraisement of the estate, which consisted of the following real and personal property:

Real Estate

The North West Quarter of Section Ten, Town Five, Range Fourteen East appraised at Sixteen hundred dollars.....	\$ 1600.00
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Personal Property

One yoke of two year old Steers	20.00
Two yearling (one heifer & one steer)	10.00
One Buck or Ram	4.00
One yearling colt	35.00
One two year old colt	45.00
Amount of personal.....	\$ 114.00

Debts due Deceased

Account against Eli (Kingsly?)	7.87
Account against Emily Wright	4.00
Amount of debts due.....	\$ 11.87

Household Furniture

One Bureau	8.00
One Clock	2.00
Two Looking Glasses	1.50
Three feather Beds @ 6 each	18.00
Five Straw Beds	1.25
Bedding	20.00
Three Bed Steads	7.50
One Settee	.50
One Lounge	1.50

(Household Furniture, con't.)	
Six chairs & two rocking chairs	3.00
Two tables	5.00
One cooking stove furniture & pipe	5.00
One Stand	1.00
Tubs & Pails	2.00
	\$ 76.25

Other Property selected by widow of deceased

One Mare	35.00
One yoke of oxen	50.00
Two cows	29.00
One wagon	50.00
One set double harness	10.00
One (dray?)	2.00
One cultivator	2.00
Two pitchforks & one rake	1.00
Two log chairs	3.00
Right in (Fanning?) Mill	5.00
One Saddle	2.00
Six Hogs	11.00
	\$ 200.00

There are no letters or photos still extant. And since he died at such an early age even his children's recollection of him were slight. But a news article published after Anson's death gives us a good insight into his character.

ANSON P. STONE, son of Samuel and Mary Stone, late of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y. died at his residence, in Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., March 14, 1852, aged 37 years.

Brother Stone, in the opinion of all who intimately knew him, possessed eminent qualities. As a man, stability and momentum were conspicuous in his character. There was no element in him on which the spirit of novelty, so rampant in these days, could feed. Still, he did not sympathize with those who esteem themselves better than other men, for no other reason than that they have not any but stereotyped ideas and notions. Firm in purpose, he never faltered in the execution of any design or enterprise of which his judgment approved. In his presence, no one, able to apprehend character, could fail to feel that his was a mind of great weight - of force not to be controlled by a spirit of ordinary strength. We are conscious, when in company with some men, that they have energies which are not brought out -- powers never developed, lying calm and deep in the capacious soul. No one presumes to be rudely familiar in such a presence or treat with levity such a character. And such was brother Stone, though highly social and considerate, as a friend.

As a Methodist, he was "tried and true." Converted at the age of fourteen, he joined the M.E. Church, which he served as class-leader and steward most of the time

until his death. He loved the doctrines and economy of the Church, and was zealous for her honor and true to her interests, until he rested from his labor. Coming to the West, he did not abate his efforts in his Mater's cause, nor were his views modified in reference to that ecclesiastical economy with which he connected himself in early life. This is saying much -- more than can be said of one in ten of our members who leave the East with Church letters in their hands.

As a Christian, he was established. No one could ever fear that he was in danger from the attacks of infidelity, in any of its thousand forms, so prevalent in many places of the wide West. He died of pulmonary consumption, which began to waste his powerful frame more than two years ago; and though his sufferings were thus protracted, it is not known that he ever lost his equanimity, or indulged in one complaint. His friends, persuaded for more than a year, that he could not survive, permitted him to cherish the expectation that he would recover; which he did until a short time before his end.-- And they were not disposed to displace this expectation, because he was one of those rare Christians, who, because they expect to live, do not, therefore, continue unprepared to die.

In view of his sterling qualities, as a man, a Methodist, and a Christian, his efficiency in the Church and fidelity to God, it is hoped that this notice will not be deemed too extended; especially as his friends, both here and in the East, are numerous.

In his resigned and peaceful death, he left this testimony behind, "That he pleased God." An afflicted wife and five interesting children will long feel their loss, and need the sympathy and prayers of all who weep with those that weep.

M. Bennett

When his son Newton died many years later, included in memorial article was this section about Anson:

". . . His father Anson P. Stone, also a native of the Empire state and a farmer by occupation, removed from New York to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, in 1844, and in that locality he opened up a farm now included within the suburbs of the city. Not a dozen families were there at the time of his arrival and with the pioneer development and progress of his community he was closely identified. His death occurred there in 1852, when he was but thirty-seven years of age. He held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the organizers of the congregation of that denomination at Fort Atkinson. He was then chosen one of the church officers and took a very active and helpful part in its upbuilding. His political support was given to the whig party, and he was a man universally respected because of his fidelity to his honest convictions and by reason of the honorable purposes which permeated his life. . ."

A history of the Methodist church at Fort Atkinson states "The first funerals held in the church building were in 1852, before the pews were put in. The first was Anson F. Stone. ." He is buried in the Lake View Cemetery, the first of the family to be interred in the Stone plot.

So now Cornelia, only thirty-nine years old, was widowed and had five children to raise. Fortunately some of her family had moved from New York to Wisconsin a year or two earlier, and they must have been a comfort to her during these months.

Cornelia sold fifty acres of the farm to John W. Wing on September 19, 1853 for \$600.00, probably to carry out her husband's wishes that she sell land for their support and for the children's education. A complete list of the parcels she sold is not available, but on August 21, 1854 she sold another four acres to George P. Marston for \$80.00. In 1859, on August 27, she sold ten acres to her son Emory for \$300.00 and on June 15, 1860, another nine acres to her son Newton for \$100.00.

The federal census of 1860, enumerated on July 5th, lists Cornelia "farm widow" as head of the household and her son Emory and daughter Nell. However, an error was made. Emory was listed as age seventeen but he was much older. His brother Marsena who was age seventeen was not listed, but all information indicates he was home. So either Emory was not at home and the report should have listed Marsena or they were both home during the 1860 census.

Emory was a piano salesman for a New York firm so possibly he was elsewhere. Spencer was in Dane County living with his uncle Isaac Adams Jr., and Newton was probably living nearby, perhaps in Jefferson City.

Anson's wishes about his children's education were being followed. Emory by this time had attended both Lawrence University and Albion Academy and had studied with a doctor in Illinois for three years; Newton had also attended Albion Academy, and possibly Spencer was in Dane County in 1860 for the purpose of attending one of the fine schools there.

Now the threat of war loomed. Conditions between the north and south had been poor for a long time, and finally war erupted. Confidence was high during the first few months of 1861 that it would be of short duration. But this was not to be, and in the fall more recruits were needed. What sorrow Cornelia must have felt when her son Marsena enrolled on October 26, 1861 in the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers. Her oldest son Emory had married a short time earlier, on June 11, 1861, and his wife Lou Ann was from Missouri. Lou Ann's father was a plantation owner there, though he had moved to Montana earlier. Missouri stayed with the union but the state was divided in their sympathies and many families fought with the Confederacy. So what further heartbreak for all of them that Marsena would be fighting against some from his sister-in-law's own home state - perhaps even her friends and some relatives. But it was not for

them to decide the rights and wrongs of such a war. War was raging and the young must serve their country.

Emory and his wife settled at Ft. Atkinson after their marriage, and an advertisement they placed in a newspaper in 1864 states they had rooms at the "Jefferson House". About a year after Emory's marriage, on September 23, 1862, Newton married Susan L. Dye near Whitewater, Wisconsin, and it is believed they immediately moved onto Cornelia's farm.

In March, 1865, after three years of war service, Marsena returned. What joy and relief Cornelia must have felt. Her son was safe at home at last - spared when so many had died. Marsena had plans to study and become a doctor but when he arrived home he felt he was needed and decided to stay and assist his brother Newton with the farm. His older brother Emory decided to move and establish himself as a doctor in Illinois and his youngest brother Spencer moved to Montana.

About a year later, on May 15, 1866, Marsena married Abbie Elizabeth Ward. As mentioned, Newton and his wife Susan were also staying with Cornelia, as was her unmarried daughter Nell, so the house was divided into two sections. Cornelia, Newton and Susan lived in one and Marsena, Abbie and Nell lived in the other. But this proved unsatisfactory as a permanent arrangement, and by now Marsena and Abbie had two small children.

Marsena and Abbie decided to establish their own home, and about 1870 moved their family to Shelby County, Missouri. Newton and his wife must have also decided to move elsewhere for the 1870 federal census only lists Cornelia and her daughter Nell, who was a school teacher, and the family of Henry Powers. Newton and Henry Powers were related through their wives who were sisters. How long the Powers family stayed with Cornelia is not known.

On June 1, 1878 Cornelia sold a large parcel of land, sixty-two acres, to S. S. Curtis for \$3000.00, and it is believed this was the remaining portion of the farm. The 1880 federal census shows that Cornelia and Nell, still a school teacher, were living with Emory and his family at Ft. Atkinson. By this time Emory, who had moved to Montana from Illinois and then lost his wife Lou Ann by death, had returned to Ft. Atkinson and re-married. Newton was living in Koshkonong with his wife Susan. Marsena had moved to California from Missouri and was residing at Gilroy with his family. Spencer married and remained in Montana.

On February 16, 1882, Cornelia died at Ft. Atkinson, and this notice was published:

DIED -- In Fort Atkinson, Wis., Feb. 16, 1882,
Mrs. C. A. Stone, in the 70th year of her age.

The deceased was the daughter of Isaac and Eunice Webster Adams, and was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida

Co., New York, May 5, 1812. At the age of 14, she commenced a christian life, uniting with the Baptist church of her native place. At the age of twenty three she was married to Anson P. Stone, of Stockbridge, New York. In 1844 she removed with her husband to this town, thus becoming one of the early pioneers of this section. At the age of forty (sic, 39), her husband died, leaving her a widow with five young children, four sons and one daughter. With the true courage of a christian woman, she held the little family together and gave them most excellent training, so that without exception, her children occupy a respectable place in the estimation of all who know them. Three of her children, Dr. E. W. Stone, I. N. Stone and Miss Nellie Stone, are residents of this city. A son Spencer, is a resident of Helena, Montana, and another, Marsena, resides in Gilroy, California. Mrs. Stone was a devout and consistent member of the M. E. Church of this city, and was highly esteemed in all the relations she had sustained to this community. Her children lose a noble and devoted mother, and their sorrow is only assuaged by the reflection that they did all that affection could suggest to smoothe her pathway to the tomb.

Rev. D. I. Cote

Another notice:

Mrs. C. A. Stone, mother of Dr. E. W. Stone and I. N. Stone of this city, died at the residence of the latter, Thursday, Feb. 16th, of consumption. The funeral services were held in the M. E. Church, Saturday morning conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. H. G. McArthur. The deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, having lived here for over 30 years, and with each additional year has made more and firmer friends, all of whom give to the bereaved sons and daughter their warmest sympathy.

Cornelia had lived a full life. She had many difficult years as all mothers do when they must raise their family alone. Yet it is a tribute to her that she managed to raise these children in a wholesome manner and that they all were respected. Emory was a doctor, Newton was a prosperous nurseryman and city official, Spencer a dentist, Marsena became a successful apiarist, and Nell, a school teacher, later married a professor. Cornelia had done well. She could be proud.

LIFE OF EMORY WEBSTER STONE

Emory Webster Stone, oldest son of Anson Parmilee Stone and Cornelia (Adams) Stone, was born May 8, 1837 at Stockbridge, Madison County, New York. When he was seven years old his family moved to Jefferson County, Wisconsin. How glorious that voyage by sail through the Great Lakes must have seemed to him, for the sight of the many sailing schooners was never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, young and old alike.

His father Anson had purchased a farm near Ft. Atkinson, and since it was a pioneer settlement with only a few families, their first few years were busy years. Then a tragic accident happened. At the age of eleven Emory lost his left hand in a shooting accident by the bursting of a gun, but he had strength of character to overcome his tragedy and did not let it affect his life. Instead he became a doctor, which he was able to accomplish by the use of an artificial hand.

The 1850 federal census lists Emory in his father's home at Koshkonong, and the report shows that he attended school during the previous year. Less than two years later, on March 14, 1852, his father Anson died of consumption, leaving Cornelia with five children to raise. Emory, fifteen years of age, now had additional responsibility to his family for he was the oldest son.

Though there was a large farm to run his widowed mother was determined that they receive an education, so in 1856 Emory left the family home to attend Lawrence University many miles to the north. His uncle Rev. Samuel Mattison Stone had been instrumental in the development of this university and possibly Emory lived with his uncle during this time. Or perhaps he lived in the school dormitory. Rules and regulations of the early denominational colleges were stringent, and it is interesting that an early regulation provided, "If any male students have a relative in the female department whom he wishes to see, he will be permitted to go to the steward's room, request her to be sent for and there converse with her. Brothers can also walk out with their sisters by permission from someone of the faculty, but with no others."

The length of time he attended this university is not known, but sometime in the late 1850's he returned to the Ft. Atkinson area and attended Albion Academy near Madison. This academy, described by one who had attended it as "the little academy that lies nestled away from the main highways of men in the beautiful town of Albion" was "destined to produce men in Wisconsin who have come to be leaders in law, letters and politics".

Though the exact years are uncertain, sometime prior to his marriage in 1861 Emory studied medicine under Dr. Vivian of Quincy, Illinois, for three years. This must have been difficult with an artificial hand, but he succeeded and became a well-respected doctor.

The 1860 federal census lists Emory in his mother's household at Koshkonong, but as explained (see sketch of Anson Parmilee Stone) it is believed this is in error. Around the time of this census Emory was selling pianos for a New York firm and he also taught penmanship. It was the custom to have tutors come to the home and teach the young ladies penmanship, and Emory, whose writing was excellent, supplemented his income in this manner.

Emory's work took him to Missouri, and there he met Lou Ann Crisby Vivian. Her sister Lillian Vivian Woods wrote many years later, "Brother Emory came from Wisconsin as near as I can remember when I was about four or five years old and met my sister Lou the first time at the graduation exercises at which time she graduated. He fell in love with her at once and requested someone to introduce himself and a Mr. Mead who came with him. They were married shortly afterward and went to Wisconsin to live. . . ." In another letter Sister Lillian mentions that when the bride and groom left for Wisconsin she hid in the carriage so she wouldn't be separated from her sister Lou Ann!

Emory and Lou Ann were married during the first few months of the Civil War, on June 11, 1861, at Camden Pt., Platte County, Missouri - the first of Cornelia's children to marry. Lou Ann had joined the Church of Christ (Christian) which was first known as the "Campbellites" in Missouri several years earlier, and Emory, who was always deeply religious, now embraced the same religion.

They immediately moved to the Ft. Atkinson area in Wisconsin to be near Emory's family, and their first born - a son - was born there in 1862. Emory continued as a piano salesman and an advertisement placed in the "Jefferson Banner" in 1864 shows he was agent for J. P. Hale & Co. of New York. In the same issue an interesting ad appears:

E. WEBSTER STONE

Will give private lessons in English from 7 o'clock to 8 morning or evening. Terms \$1.50 per month - twenty lessons; Also Mrs. Stone will take a few MUSIC SCHOLARS. Terms - twenty-four lessons - \$8.00 without and \$10.00 with the use of instrument to practice upon - Pupils will be required to come to our rooms at the Jefferson House to receive their instructions.

This same year of 1864 brought sorrow to their home, for their little son, named Emory for his father, died at the age of two while on a visit to relatives in Camden Pt., Missouri. Lou Ann's sister Lillian wrote in later years, "they came back to visit us bringing with them their first child and only son, Emory Vivian Stone called "E.V.". They lost him by death while with us. They then went back to Wisconsin. . . ." Shortly after this their second child Vinnie was born on September 12th at Ft. Atkinson.

Though it is believed that during most of their stay in Ft. Atkinson they resided at the hotel, for a short time

around 1865 they lived with Emory's mother on the farm. In 1866 Emory entered into partnership with Dr. Vivian, the doctor he had studied with, so they left Ft. Atkinson and moved to Quincy, Illinois. Lou Ann had become very fond of Emory's mother and his sister Nell so she must have departed for Illinois reluctantly. But others of her family were probably in that area and it was a good opportunity for her doctor husband.

They resided at Quincy for about a year and in the summer of 1867 they decided to move again. Lou Ann's parents had established their home in Helena, Montana, several years earlier, and though her mother had since passed away there were others of her family there. And Emory's youngest brother Spencer had moved there about two years earlier. So with their little daughter Vinnie, not yet three, they left.

Emory became interested in the school system at Helena and in starting a library. He resumed his medical practice and also preached. Eight of his sermons, written in his own hand from October 2nd, 1870 to January 1st, 1871, still survive. One of Emory's sisters-in-law many years later wrote that he preached to them in a church "that was a frame". Her high regard for Emory is shown when she continued, "I say too that he used to give us beautiful, flowery, and also spiritual sermons. Will also add that he was one of the sweetest characters I ever knew, and the most cultured and graceful man I ever knew, none excepted".

In 1871 their third child Flora was born at Helena, but again they faced sorrow for the following year she died.

In the early 1870's Lou Ann contracted consumption and the disease progressed to a point where she was incurably ill. When she was expecting her fourth child in 1873 they moved to the country a few miles away for her doctor husband, knowing too well the course of the disease, hoped the change of climate would help her. In the letter which follows, written from the ranch, Lou Ann writes of her expected confinement at the birth of her child, and the letter also gives a good insight into their life as early Montana ranchers. Lou Ann was a remarkable woman - courageous and loved by all. Though she knew she was incurably ill she remained cheerful and interested in her family. Her letter:

Mo Valley, Meagher County, Mon.
April 15, 1873

Mrs. Smith:

Dear Friend:

My "Better Half" suggested to me this morning, that he would make you a proposition to nurse me when I am sick if it suited me; and, as nothing would suit me better, am in haste to know if it would suit you. I expect to be sick between the tenth and the fifteenth of July, which, I think, the best time of the year for a ranchman's wife, coming, as it does, when there is

least rush with crops. We have a Chinaman who has been in the habit of doing my washing, gets all the wood and water, can do most anything about the house. I expect him to cook for the men when I am sick. I do not know what kind of a cook he would make for a family but the Dr. calculates to have him do the work at that time and says you may have him to do as you please with. I would like for you to write to me immediately and let me know if it will suit you, as we wish to make arrangements in time. We are going to send our letters over to Helena by Frank Carpenter and it is uncertain when we can get anything by mail.

It will have been two weeks tomorrow since we reached here. We got thru all right, and I stood the trip very well as I have Goodell's easy old buggy to come in. It stormed for several days after we got here, but it is now clear. All the mules and horses in the county are sick, but ours are not bad. Dr. has sown fifty seven acres of wheat. The rest of the farmers are plowing their ground. Emma, will you be so kind to ask sister Matt if she will please to send me my milk pans and wringer up to mr. Englishe's so we can get them when the wagon goes over. We expect to have a cow soon, and they are all the pans I have which do not leak. I cannot write much as they are waiting for the letter. When you write tell me all the news, and express yourself freely in regard to coming. Do you not think you had best be here by the tenth, if you could come? I showed Dr. the letter and he says come the first of the month by all means, so come then. He says tell Bro. Smith to come too if he would like. Vinnie has the "hooping" cough, and I cough enough for it. Jim mopped the kitchen floor yesterday and I took fresh cold not withstanding remaining in my room until it was nearly dry. We think it would be best to say nothing of this matter whether you accept our proposition or not. For the present Good Bye.

Lou V. Stone

Apparently Lou Ann's friend did come but then had to leave when the baby did not arrive when expected. On June 28th their little baby was born on the ranch, and in a letter written the following day Emory told his mother of the birth of the baby, Lou Cornelia. "We have a negro woman - an old acquaintance from town - to stay and nurse Lou a month or more if needed. Nobody to assist except the woman, Vinnie and myself. . ." And then, "But I am very uneasy fearing that she (his wife) will go into a rapid decline. She has consumption, but for her pregnant condition she would not have lived till now. Usually pregnancy holds the disease in check until delivery, when the disease begins to progress more rapidly. She has not spoken above a whisper since last winter and in addition to it all she has had the epidemic hooping cough which has been prevalent here. . ."

Emory was torn between concern for his wife and concern for his little baby. He had to make a heartbreaking decision

s to which needed him most at the moment. In a letter dated July 18, 1873, he wrote to "Bro. Smith" who had apparently offered to take over the care of the little baby. Emory wrote:

"Agreeable to the kind invitation of your wife I am obliged to send our infant to her for her protection and care. I sorrowfully regret the necessity which compels me to avail myself of this proffered favor, but am nevertheless extremely grateful for the kindness. . . Mrs. Stone has failed very fast for the last ten days, although she feels a little stronger yesterday and today. She passed through her confinement remarkable well - too well - to promise permanent improvement. She may linger for a time but she is liable to pass away any day. . . She. . . coughs very hard. . . I send with the baby's things and for your use a Book and Case of medicine, syringe and little brush which you will need to use perhaps for her. She is just getting over a violent attack of Thrush, she is about well and may need no more medicine. If she needs more, consult the Book and go according to that and I will risk the child - quicker than any physician in town. . . Whatever may happen to the Child it will be impossible for me (to) come over while Mrs. Stone is so poorly. If the child should die get a coffin. . . and procure a lot in the Cemetery, a central locality and get Richard Vaughn to dig the grave. You need not send for me for it is evident I can't come, but write to me promptly about the child if anything goes wrong. . . The name of the Baby is Lou Cornelia. We call her while small Lulie. . ."

Shortly after the birth of the baby they returned to Helena. On December 12th Lou Ann wrote to "Sister Talitha" from her room at the International Hotel. "I am feeling full as well as usual, but took fresh cold day before yesterday which makes my lungs and throat sore. . ." She went on to explain how she exercised before an open window thinking the fresh air would do her good "but I never thought of my (uncovered) feet until they were quite cold. . ." Lou Ann always remained in good spirits despite her illness, and how cheerful she sounds when she continued, "How does your new dress get along? Tell Bro. B(each?) he will have to go away from home and tell you he will not come back until you get some new clothes and fix yourself ready to go out with him sometimes, and I'll engage you you'll make those fingers fly. . ."

Emory's medical practice was affected by his wife's illness and he now found himself in financial difficulties. His brother Spencer helped all he could. In November of 1873 Emory left for a government position at Ft. Peck Indian Reservation (we shall learn of these events later) and Spencer remained near Lou Ann in Helena. About three weeks before she died Lou Ann almost perished in a Helena fire, and Spencer, who respected his sister-in-law and her courage, wrote his brother in the east of these events in January, 1874, shortly after the fire.

". . .I left here about 1 o'clock on Thursday week, and about six the next morning Helena was in flames. The fire caught about one block west of the International Hotel and was driven towards it by one of the strongest winds that we ever have here, Almost a perfect hurrican it being almost impossible to stand up against it, leaving one fourth of the city loss about \$1,000,000.00. Fortunately Sister Lou was remembered by one of her warmest friends Mr. K. Roberts and family and was there in time to save her from so fearful a death as was inevitable but a few moments later. Mr. K. Roberts took her to his own house and she still remains surrounded by a host of friends anxious to do all that can be done to make her comfortable. . .Sister Lou is failing every day, and suffers very much more than any one can realize as she is patient and calm. She has sacrificed her last days of happiness in parting with E(mory) in this the severest trial of life. She will not consent for me to call him back lest she might not live to see him and he might lose the position the only dependence he has to look for a support of his family. She is too self sacrificing but talks with more coolness than I can ever write on the subject. I gave her your letter to read but she could not read it she told me that she would like so much to place her hand in yours once more and wanted me to give you her very best love when I write. . ."

In a letter written from Ft. Peck to his mother after Lou Ann's death, Emory tells of the circumstances of his position as government physician.

". . .On the 21st of last November (1873) she (Lou Ann) counseled me to go four hundred miles away from her side, amongst the most savage Indian nation on the Continent, saying that my return and her life should be laid sacredly in the hands of an All-Wise God, and that she would trust Him for the result. . .in the last letter. . .she encouraged me with sacred and precious words, 'to keep up good cheer, the Lord will take care of results, trust Him' and added she 'had not shed a tear yet'. . .It (the position) was proffered to me by a stranger unexpectedly, unasked and unsought, and in a time of great pecuniary need. We both thought - as she had lived till late fall that she would live till spring and perhaps longer, and if the worst should occur a messenger could be dispatched to bring me back. Yet we felt her life was uncertain. I procured board for her and Vinnie (their oldest daughter) in the best hotel in Helena, with a finely furnished suit of rooms, in the central part of the city so she might have all the company she wished, provided her with every thing money would procure that would conduce in any way to her comfort. . .To do this was another inducement for my accepting this situation. Yet had it been left entirely to me to decide, even then I would not have come here. She felt it a duty she owed to her children that I must not lose the situation. To tell me to go I know was to her a struggling sacrifice, and one that few women

or even men have the courage to make, and I shall ever think of her as the most considerate and unselfish of beings for that alone. It is a true type of her amiable nature. . . ."

Emory was an extremely religious man. His faith was steadfast and he preached from the pulpit many times. He and his wife Lou Ann both believed that "death is a birth to a higher and happier life". Emory's sorrow at his wife's death is heartbreaking. He wrote several letters to family members after her death which are still extant. In these letters he mentioned that now half his family was with God and half still on earth - one parent and two children gone and one parent and two children remained. He knew he had a responsibility to his remaining children, yet he looked forward to the day when he could rejoin his departed wife.

When Lou Ann died their oldest daughter Vinnie was ten years old and the baby Lou Cornelia only a few months old. As we have seen, the baby was sent to stay with friends, but Vinnie remained with her mother in Helena. Dear Vinnie - she had seen her mother fail day by day and she had almost perished with her mother in the terrible Helena fire. The first letter she ever wrote was written to her father on February 9th, 1874.

My dear Pa i wich i could see you. my dear ma is dead. the 6th of Feb. she died. the last words that she spoke was that she sead was that wanted to be dead and it was found that the right lung was enurely gown and the left lung was nearly gown. i am staing at un-cll beach's we have had a great fire and it burnt over half of the business part of toun ma's picture was saued i can stay at un-cle beach's ma gave me her ring may god be with you

My dear pa i will bed you god-by

Your affectionate daughter

Vinnie Stone

The letter Emory wrote his daughter on March 16th in response to hers is very moving. With deep sorrow he found it necessary to write to his ten-year-old daughter of coffins and the cold ground. Some parts of his letter to us in the present age would seem too realistic in facts for such a young child, but we must remember that during those years the realities of life were not kept from children. Families were deeply religious. Religion was a part of their every day. They did not fear death. They looked forward to "facing their Pilot" and entering the Kingdom of God. And Emory wanted his young daughter to realize that even though she had seen her mother buried that it was only her body that was buried. His letter is very lengthy and is almost entirely devoted to explaining the "spirit". ". . .the 'spirit' lives. When good people die, God takes their 'spirits' to a very happy place. Nobody is sick there. No crying there. No pain there. No death there. No coffins there. . . ." To little Vinnie his letter was a deep comfort. She could now know that her mother was not alone in the cold ground but instead "is living in a very happy home, where God lives. . . ."

While the little baby Lou Cornelia stayed with relatives Vinnie soon joined her father at Ft. Peck Indian Reservation. Here she learned to speak the Indian language and was later to astonish the Indians at Ft. Atkinson when they found a white girl could talk to them.

When Lou Cornelia was fourteen months old she was carried on horseback by a male nurse to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there by train to Ft. Atkinson to live with Emory's mother and his sister Nell. When Emory had paid his debts in Montana he decided to return to Wisconsin so he and Vinnie left the reservation.

About two years after his wife's death, on February 24, 1876, Emory married Miss Martha Washington Nance of Rosehill, Illinois. On April 28th of the same year Emory announced in the "Jefferson County Union":

DR. E. W. STONE

Homeopathist and medico-electrician physician in the Government service for the past few years offers his professional services to the people of Fort Atkinson and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a share of the medical practice acute and chronic diseases successfully treated those peculiar to women a speciality. Professional visits made in town or country day or night.

Consultations and examinations free if conducted in his office. Dr. Stone having genuine non humanized vaccine virus will vaccinate any who request it.

Family medicine cases sold or filled with refreshed homeopathic remedies. Also for sale electro galvanic batteries for the use of families and physicians. Office 2nd door south of post office, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

So now, after the years of sorrow, Emory was re-married, his medical practice resumed, and his family together again. These were contented years, and on September 15, 1878 he had a child by his second wife - a daughter named Zelma Pearl.

His practice was successful and in 1878 he helped organize the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Ft. Atkinson. This branch of the lodge was officially started on July 16th and Emory is shown as one of the first officers and also medical examiner for the lodge.

The 1880 federal census shows Emory as the head of the household and lists his wife and three daughters. Also listed as living in his home was his mother Cornelia and sister Nell.

On February 16, 1882, his mother Cornelia died of consumption at Ft. Atkinson. Consumption - that dread disease it had now claimed his father, his mother, his wife. And just a few months later, on October 17th, it claimed Emory too. From the Jefferson County Union, October, 1882:

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of Fort Atkinson's most respected citizens, Dr. E. W. Stone, who died at his residence in this city, of consumption October 17th, 1882, in the 46th year of his age. For several years he had enjoyed the confidence of the people at Ft. Atkinson and vicinity in a marked degree, as a leading physician. He was by nature a born gentleman, of unobtrusive qualities of character, of warm sympathies and humane nature. . .

Then follows a brief summary of his life and the article concludes:

He had a strong and catholic faith in his fellows, and as a consequence always met mankind at morning noon or eventide with a cordial and wholesome trust. In all places where fortune placed him he was ambitious of doing his very best. This, added to his strict conscientiousness, made him public spirited as a neighbor and friend, and ever a loving and devoted husband and parent. He sleeps the sleep of the good and deserving, and his mourning wife and children find in the recollection of his many virtues their greatest solace in this hour of sorrow and loneliness.

His second wife said of him, "He had a fine personality, kind and obliging to all. An affectionate and loving father, true devoted husband, a loyal citizen. In fact he could very gracefully and intellectually fill the pulpit. . .I remember distinctly one of his sermons he preached was on 'Heaven' - he gave a flowing and beautiful description on the Holy City. . .He was proud of his family. . ."

Emory, who had devoted his life to helping others both as a doctor and as a preacher, could now rest in peace from his labors in the beloved Kingdom of God.

LIFE OF ISAAC NEWTON STONE

Isaac Newton Stone, second child of Anson Parmilee Stone and Cornelia (Adams) Stone, was born July 20, 1839 at Stockbridge, Madison County, New York. He was five years old when the family moved from New York to Wisconsin - just the age to thoroughly enjoy the adventure of sailing the Great Lakes and moving to a wilderness!

There were many things to keep them occupied on their Wisconsin farm and in the settlement of the town. Schools and churches were started immediately and Newton as a young boy helped to build the Methodist Church by carrying logs.

The first record of the family after their move is the 1850 federal census, enumerated on August 1st at the township of Koshkonong. Newton, as he was known, was listed in his father's household as age eleven, and the report further states that he attended school during the previous year.

When Newton was thirteen his father died after a lengthy illness. Anson, a farmer, must have taught his son well for Newton was always deeply interested in farming. We are sure that even though only thirteen he undertook a large share of the responsibility after his father's death.

Several years later, on June 15, 1860, he purchased nine acres of land from his mother, part of the original farm, for \$100.00. He later established a nursery business so perhaps he bought this land for that purpose or perhaps he already had plans for marriage and intended to build a home.

In the summer of 1861 Newton's older brother Emory married, and in the fall of the same year his brother Marsena entered into the service of the civil war. During these turbulent years Newton remained on the farm and assumed almost complete management. With so many of the young boys of the town off to war, it is very likely that Cornelia would have found it necessary to sell her acreage if Newton had not been available to help.

On September 23, 1863, with the Civil War still raging, he married Miss Susan L. Dye near Whitewater, Wisconsin. Her family were also pioneers of the area, and her father Rev. Enoch P. Dye was a Baptist minister. Newton was still needed on the farm and apparently they immediately settled in his mother's home. Later, when his brother Marsena returned from the war and married, the two families shared Cornelia's home with her for a time and Marsena assisted his brother.

Newton received his education first at Ft. Atkinson schools and later at Albion Academy near Madison, and then taught school for ten years either at Ft. Atkinson or nearby Jefferson City. Sometime during these years he established his nursery business, perhaps influenced by an uncle who was a horticulturist.

Newton became well known in Ft. Atkinson and was for nine years superintendent of the Methodist-Episcopal Church - the church he had helped to build as a young boy. Four times he was elected Supervisor of Jefferson County. His nursery business was successful and he eventually abandoned his teaching career and specialized in the growing of fruit. His contribution to this industry is shown by the following article:

"AS THICK AS BLACKBERRIES" - Until Mr. I. N. Stone of this city undertook the solution of the problem, the successful raising of blackberries for market had never been accomplished in Wisconsin. Wild blackberries would grow abundantly, but it seemed impossible to secure a cultivated variety which would survive the winters. About nine years ago, Mr. Stone commenced to experiment with a seedling brought from Rockford, Ill. which accidentally came in his way. It proved wonderful, hardy and productive, and he gradually extended the planting of it until he now has six acres in full bearing. On Monday we visited his farm, one mile south of this city, and for an hour or more, we wandered in perfect amazement at the splendid sight there presented. Every bush was loaded down with fruit in all stages of ripening. Over six thousand quarts have been picked and it is easy to see that there is at least, three thousand more on the bushes. His blackberries will net him nearly, if not quite twelve cents a quart, thus producing a thousand dollars worth of fruit. Mr. Stone cultivated the young roots which are worth nearly as much as the fruit, as the demand for them is in excess of his ability to supply. It will well pay any of our readers to visit this splendid fruit farm and see what a revenue can be obtained from only a few acres. Besides his blackberries, Mr. Stone has a number of acres set in strawberries and raspberries, and taken all together, he is making a fine success of growing small fruit.

Another interesting item, this an advertisement, appeared in a Ft. Atkinson newspaper:

STONES HARDY BLACKBERRY is the hardiest, most prolific, and finest in quality, of any in cultivation. For further description and for roots, also price list for other small fruit roots, address I. N. Stone, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

As mentioned, Newton and Susan first lived with Cornelia on the farm, but they must have moved from his mother's home prior to 1870 for the federal census enumerated that year does not list Newton in her home. Though his listing has not been found we are certain he was residing nearby.

In 1878 Newton was instrumental in organizing the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge at Ft. Atkinson and was elected a trustee. The following year he was an officer.

The 1880 federal census lists Newton and Susan in the township of Koshkonong. His mother, who had apparently sold

the last parcel of the farm, was now living with Newton's brother Emory in Ft. Atkinson.

On February 16, 1882, the same dread disease that had claimed his father now took his mother. She had led a full life and raised her children well. Newton, who had been devoted to her for many years, could find solace in the fact that he had done all he could to help her during the years. Apparently during her last illness she lived with Newton, for one newspaper item states that she passed away at his home.

Though Newton had achieved success in Ft. Atkinson, shortly after his mother's death he decided to move. In the fall of 1883 (some sources say fall of 1884), he and his wife moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and there he purchased about thirty acres at Morningside and established another nursery. He did not sell his Ft. Atkinson property immediately but instead divided his time between the two cities for about two years. A news article believed to have been published in 1886 at Ft. Atkinson described the sale of his Wisconsin property:

I. N. Stone sold Wednesday his small fruit farm just south of the city, consisting of 22 acres, to J. M. Edwards of Sullivan, consideration thirty-five hundred dollars, reserving, however, the nursery stock necessary to fill all his spring orders. Mr. Edwards will move on to his purchase about the middle of March. He will be warmly welcomed as one of our community, but needs no introduction to the larger portion of our citizens. We also learn that Mr. Edwards will engage in the small fruit business in about the same manner as conducted by Mr. Stone. We are sorry to lose so good a citizen as Mr. Stone has been, but he promises that he shall not be absent more than a few years, when he will come back and live with us again. His large interests at Sioux City make this disposition of his affairs necessary. He intends to build a residence on his western farm in the spring. His property abuts Sioux City on one side.

Whether part of this was the same land he bought in 1860 from his mother is not certain. If so, he must have purchased more acreage later for he bought nine acres from her but sold twenty-two acres to Mr. Edwards. A complete record of Cornelia's land is not available but there is a good possibility that the additional acreage was a part of the farm.

Though Newton and his wife had no children they adopted Lou Cornelia Stone around 1887 or 1888, daughter of his now deceased brother Emory. She was about fourteen years of age and divided her time between them and her step-mother for several years.

Newton made several trips to California to visit his brother Marsena in Gilroy and would usually stay for about a month. His visits were always welcomed. He is remembered as

distinguished man, fond of all his relatives and kind and thoughtful to everyone. "Uncle Newt's" visits from the east were always events to look forward to, and he was loved by all. One time he brought clippings of his famed berry, which however did not "take" in the California climate.

Newton quickly became prominent in Sioux City, and was active in many church and civic movements. Both the Methodist Episcopal church and the First Baptist church benefited from his labors, and he was also instrumental in securing Morning Side college for the city. In later years his nursery acreage was subdivided and known as Stone's addition. His property holdings were extensive. He achieved prominence in politics also, and was for many years alderman and served on many civic committees.

When Newton died, on October 3, 1908, he was mourned by many. He had done much for the city he loved, and had made many friends. Several lengthy articles were published, and I quote one particularly good summary of his life in its entirety:

(Sioux City Journal, October 3, 1908)

I. N. STONE IS DEAD

Prominent Citizen Passes Away Suddenly

Suffered Fainting Spell

Was Overcome While out of Doors, but Revived

WELL KNOWN IN MANY WAYS

Deceased Man had Been Identified with Many Movements for Good in Church, Politics and School -- was Alderman Several Terms and Ran for the Office of Mayor

I. N. Stone died suddenly at his home, 1215 Morning Side Avenue, at 12:50 o'clock this morning.

Death came within a few hours after Mr. Stone had been stricken with a fainting spell, and was the result of uraemic convulsions.

Although the deceased man had been in only fairly good health recently no serious trouble was expected immediately and his death comes as a surprise and shock to the city. He was 69 years old.

SUFFERS SICK SPELL

While out looking over some real estate in the suburb yesterday afternoon Mr. Stone was suddenly overcome by a spell of sickness and was carried to his home. He was unconscious, but revived about 6 o'clock after being unconscious an hour. A little later he seemed much better and was able to eat some supper.

Friends called on the sick man and he seemed to recover considerably. Later in the evening he was not so well, but the sudden death blow did not come until after midnight. He sank rapidly, and shortly before 1 o'clock passed away.

WAS A WELL KNOWN MAN

Mr. Stone was a prominent man in Sioux City. He was identified with many interests and activities and took efficient part in all public affairs.

Politics, religion, education and all movements for the welfare of the city and state were in Mr. Stone's list of activities. In his own business as a nursery man he was successful, and he had been interested in this business longer than nearly any other man in Sioux City.

As a member of the city council, as a church member and as a worker for the Morning Side college Mr. Stone did his most active labor.

EVENTS OF HIS LIFE

Mr. Stone was born in Madison County, New York July 20, 1839. His father was a farmer and the family removed to Wisconsin in 1844. It was at Fort Atkinson, and later at Albion College, that Mr. Stone secured his education. In his young manhood he devoted ten years of his life to the profession of teaching (remainder of paragraph torn)...

In 1862 in Jefferson County, Wis. Mr. Stone was married to Miss Susan L. Dye, also native of Madison County, N.Y. who like Mr. Stone had settled in Wisconsin. Mrs. Stone was at the side of her husband when he breathed his last. She is well known and has a large circle of friends who will sympathize with her in her sorrow.

Mr. Stone and his wife came to Sioux City in the fall of 1884, locating at Morning Side, where he purchased thirty acres of land which he planted in nursery stock. Within recent years this plot of land has been cut up into lots and is known as Stone's addition.

VALUABLE TO THE CITY

Mr. Stone has done much for the improvement of the community. He was among those who were instrumental in securing for Sioux City the school now known as Morning Side college. In 1886 he organized the first Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church at Morning Side. Its services were held in a little frame school house.

For many years Mr. Stone held membership in the First Baptist church of Sioux City. He was for some time a trustee of the church and an active worker. While at Fort Atkinson during his younger days he was the superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at that place.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER

In politics Mr. Stone was a republican and was proud of his unswerving allegiance to his party. While at Fort Atkinson he was four times elected supervisor of Jefferson County, Wis. He was alderman from the seventh ward, Sioux City, for several terms, being repeatedly re-

elected without opposition. He served as chairman of the police committee and was chairman of the committee on claims under Mayor Quick, and also under Mayor Burton. Later he served as chairman of the street committee and on other important committees.

Last spring Mr. Stone was nominated as the republican candidate for mayor at the general primary, the first test that the law had in Sioux City, winning the nomination by a safe majority. He was later defeated for the office, however, in the city election.

For many years Mr. Stone has been connected with the up-building of the city and county, and especially Morning Side, his home portion of the city. He has done much toward beautifying that suburb. In every sense of the word he was a representative citizen, devoted to the welfare of his city and his state, and loyal to the best interests of good government.

As a memorial later printed, "He attained success through the inherent force of his character, the exercise of his native talents and the utilization of surrounding opportunities. His connection with the public interests of the city (Sioux City) was also far-reaching and beneficial, for he aided in shaping the municipal policy, in promoting its material development and in advancing its moral progress. His patriotic citizenship and his interest in community affairs took tangible form in his zealous labors for the Improvements instituted through aldermanic measures while he served as a member of the city council. . . ."

That Newton had a successful life is certain, and it is a tribute to him that he was so highly esteemed. Though he left no descendants he will not be forgotten, and his achievements remain to remind a city of one of their foremost citizens.

LIFE OF MARSENA PARMILEE STONE

Marsena Parmilee Stone, third child of Anson Parmilee Stone and Cornelia (Adams) Stone, was born October 15, 1842 at Oneida County, New York. Though the city is not known, Cornelia's parents lived in Vernon and possibly Marsena was born on the Adams' farm there.

Of his early youth nothing is known. As is seen in the sketch of his father Anson, when Marsena was about two years old the family moved from New York to Wisconsin. Though Marsena was too young to remember this move, many years later he told of this amusing incident previously related. "We followed (father) up on a sailing schooner across the lakes. Nute told me when I had grown up that we had a terrible squally time crossing the lakes, and I squalled so long and loud that he and Em put their heads together to throw me overboard. But Mother never gave them a chance. There's no one that walks on earth like a mother. Were it not for our mothers we wouldn't be here. . ."

Our first record of him is August 1st, 1850 when he is listed in the federal census in his father's home at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. He was almost ten years old when his father died two years later and he too as his older brothers must share in the responsibilities of the farm.

No doubt Marsena received his schooling in Ft. Atkinson schools, but to what grade he attended is not known. As will be seen later, though his older brothers and younger sister attended college, events did not permit Marsena to continue his education.

The 1860 federal census does not list him in his mother's home in Koshkonong, but since another error occurred in the listing, it is felt that possibly he was omitted by error.

The next record we find of Marsena is in 1861, when according to the Methodist Church records in Ft. Atkinson he was baptized by sprinkling. This must have been a happy occasion for the family, for the "entering" into the church was always a matter of great joy.

Soon after he volunteered for union service in the civil war. War had been raging for several months but the first group of enlistees enrolled for only a three month term. Confidence was high that the war would last only a short time, but unfortunately for all it did not and in the fall of 1861 more recruits were needed. What a heavy heart Cornelia must have had when her son left.

Marsena enrolled at Ft. Atkinson on October 26, 1861 as a private in Company I First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers. This regiment was organized at Rippon and Kenosha, Wisconsin from September 1, 1861 to February 2, 1862, and was mustered into service in March, 1862. Though Marsena enrolled

as a private he was mustered in March 8, 1862 as a corporal. On December 29, 1862 he was appointed Sergeant and was mustered out as Sergeant on March 8, 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee upon the expiration of his term.

All wars are terrible, but how much more so the civil war. Brothers against brothers. Fathers against sons. We cannot fully realize the heartbreak of such a war. Marsena, only nineteen at the time of his enlistment, was to see many tragedies of life.

In later life Marsena could remember the amusing incidents too, and a letter written to his youngest daughter gives us a glimpse of his training. "You wrote that you were going to St. Louis, it reminds me of being there 70 years ago, when I was a boy 19 years old, all dressed up in blue, with yellow stripes on my arms & legs drilling with my sword, and rideing and drilling my war horse, getting ready to fight the rebles, my bunk was No. 10 high in Benton Barack. St Louis gave us 1300 the finest horses I ever see, and hundres of kiking run away mules we had great sport educating the horses and the mules, and a lot of yong yankes got throwed. . ."

Marsena was not wounded, but family recollections state that he had three horses shot from under him. He did become very ill with typhoid pneumonia. They were deep into confederate territory at the time and no hope was held for his recovery. The doctor of the company located a southern home and gave orders that Marsena was to remain in their care. The company reluctantly left him behind, and he was so ill they were certain he could not recover. But compassion was shown him by this southern family, for they cared and tended him until he recovered, knowing full well that he would then have to rejoin his company and fight against them again. Perhaps against one of their own family. To this southern family Marsena owed his very life.

He was keenly interested in medicine, and for a time during the war he assisted the surgeon in charge. A special muster on August 18, 1862 shows he was detailed at the hospital at Bloomfield, Missouri, and possibly it was during this time that he served as assistant.

The realities of war were not pleasant. At one time in Marsena's company there were about two or three socks among a whole company of men. Hardships were many. Food often scarce. But how heartening to know that even among these many hardships and fierce fighting both union and confederate forces helped each other. One time Marsena's company was stationed on one side of the "line" and confederate forces on the other, with guards on both sides. And yet unknown to the officers, these young boys would cross the lines and exchange food and necessities, each exchanging the other for what it needed the most.

His war record does not list the campaigns, so we can only reconstruct his service by an account of campaigns in

which his regiment and company engaged. As mentioned this regiment mustered in March 10, 1862. They left for St. Louis, Missouri, March 17th and duty at Benton Barracks, Missouri to April 28th. On the latter date they moved to Camp Girardeau, Missouri. They were attached to Vandever's Brigade, District of Southeast Missouri, Department of Missouri to October 1862. Then to Cavalry Brigade, District of Southeast Missouri, Department of Missouri to June 1863. After this they were attached to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland to October 1864 and finally to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Wilson's Cavalry Corps, Military Division Mississippi to July 1865. However, Marsena couldn't have been in all the campaigns of the latter for he mustered out in March, 1865.

Marsena's company engaged in some of the fiercest fighting of the civil war, particularly in southeastern Missouri. It is understandable that in later years he spoke very little of his war service - these were memories to forget. Marsena's company while attached to the Army of the Cumberland served for several months under General Sherman. They fought at the battle of Chickamauga and were part of the campaigns leading up to the siege of Atlanta. Family members do not recall Marsena speaking of the siege of Atlanta, and perhaps he became ill sometime while under Sherman and had to leave the company. However, during these months he was present at all roll calls and all facts indicate he was with Sherman as long as his company. These months were terrible months for the boys fighting, and probably his silence can be thus explained. Though Marsena's regiment served with Sherman up to and including the siege of Atlanta, they were not part of the celebrated March to the Sea. They left Sherman at Atlanta and were ordered elsewhere.

A total of 401 persons in his regiment died during war service - more from disease than other other cause. Six officers and sixty-seven enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded and seven officers and three hundred twenty-one enlisted men died of disease.

It is understood that most of the officers of Marsena's company were killed, some during Sherman's campaigns, and Marsena was acting captain of the company. Upon the expiration of his term he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, which he declined, and apparently was also orally offered re-enlistment as Captain. Though he planned to re-enlist he declined the commission for he wanted one month at home first. He hadn't seen his family in many months and must have worried about his widowed mother. And he wished too to visit the sweetheart he had left behind. During his visit at home Wilson's Cavalry, of which Marsena's company was a part, captured Jefferson Davis. Other decisive events occurred during these weeks and the war was over at last.

Marsena returned home full of enthusiasm for his plans of the future. He would yet become a doctor! Though his two older brothers had attended college Marsena's education

was interrupted by the war. But the surgeon he served with in the war felt Marsena had great promise, and offered to take him in to study with him. Marsena was now twenty-two and had seen many terrible things during those war years and many lives lost when perhaps a better knowledge of medicine might have saved some. This must have strengthened his desire to become a doctor. But - alas for his hopes. When he arrived home he found that help was needed on the farm. We feel certain his mother advised him to take the offer, but he decided to stay and assist his brother Newton with the farm. His other brothers Emory and Spencer decided to establish themselves elsewhere, and soon Spencer moved to Montana and later Emory moved to Illinois.

About a year after his return from the war, on May 15, 1866, Marsena married Miss Abbie Elizabeth Ward in the township of Oakland near Ft. Atkinson - the ceremony officiated by Rev. R. Bryant. Abbie's parents were also pioneer settlers of Jefferson County and had moved there about 1843-44 from Oneida County, New York. Perhaps these two families even knew each other before they went to Wisconsin. One of Abbie's brothers died of consumption around 1859, and Abbie, suffering from the same disease, went into a fast decline. She was sent to a nearby Adventist hospital where they performed "water cures", and by this method she was cured of the disease.

After their marriage they immediately settled on Cornelia's farm. The house was divided into two sections; Marsena, Abbie and Marsena's sister Nell lived in one section - his brother Newton, Newton's wife Susan and Marsena's mother lived in the other. Their first two children Elvin and Jenny were probably born on this farm. They lived the first four years of their married life in this manner, but as is the case with many families that live together, they found the arrangement unsatisfactory. So Marsena and Abbie decided to establish their own home, and with their two young children moved to Shelby County, Missouri, about 1870, possibly to the town of Shelbina.

It would be interesting to know why they chose Missouri. Perhaps they had friends in that area or perhaps because Marsena became familiar with the area during his war service.

What hopes they had when they moved - a home of their own and land they could work. But most important - their own home! Even the rocks on the land did not discourage them at first. They all helped to move the rocks by means of a rock "sled" or "boat". The young children would help by piling rocks on the sled, and these were then used to build rock fences. But how their hopes vanished during the months, for they found no matter how hard they worked they just couldn't clear the land. Two more children were born to them during their five years in Shelby County - Lydia and Frank - so now they had four children to support. Unknowingly they had entered a malaria zone, and the day Marsena returned home from his outside job to find his wife and children so sick with malaria they could not even help each other he decided "this was it" and they made immediate plans to move. Abbie had an

uncle in California so this was made their destination. They were in such a hurry to leave this place that had brought them nothing but disappointment and sickness that when they found they could not take all of their possessions with them on the train they left many things heaped in the middle of the floor. We can see them now trying to decide which things to take and which must be left behind. Many of their treasured wedding gifts had to be abandoned. But the decision was made and Abbie packed a "lunch" which had to last them the whole trip to California, for there were no dining cars on the trains.

What a trying trip this must have been with four children - the oldest eight years old and the youngest only a few months old. The trains were uncomfortable, the trip long, and the children restless. Inconveniences were many. But how adventurous this must have seemed to the children!

Several days later they arrived at Collinsville, California. Abbie's uncle Veen DePew owned a drayage business in San Francisco and in connection with this he owned grazing land for his horses in Collinsville. Marsena worked for him about two years and during their stay in Collinsville their fifth child Bert was born.

Around the latter part of 1876 or early part of 1877 Marsena and Abbie decided to move their family to Gilroy, California. Perhaps the rich agricultural land in the area attracted them, or perhaps Marsena knew jobs were available in that area. They settled at Hot Springs near Gilroy and Marsena worked for a farmer, but living conditions there were so unsatisfactory that they soon left. Sometime during these months he was offered a position with the Sawyer Cheese Factory in Gilroy and soon he became head cheesemaker. Often they had a thousand flats of cheese aging at one time and the dairy owned a herd in excess of 800 cows. Knowledge of this trade is an art, and we are proud to know Marsena was expert at it.

While working for the Sawyer Cheese Factory they lived on land owned by the dairy and Abbie boarded about twenty men. It was there that their next child Lily was born in 1878.

Around 1880 they moved to the Capt. Angley ranch by Hecker Pass near Gilroy, where their last child Seymour was born. There were fruit trees on the ranch and Marsena hoped to make a living from the fruit and purchase the ranch. This however was not possible and about a year later they moved into town.

On February 16, 1882, about five years after they had moved to Gilroy, Marsena's mother Cornelia passed away at Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. It must have saddened him that he hadn't seen her for many years, and now distance prevented him from attending her funeral. She had known only two of his children and now would never meet her other little grandchildren.

After leaving the Capt. Angley ranch Marsena worked for Reeves Brothers Dairy for about a year milking cows. He then left the dairy and went north to Del Norte County for about two years to work in a lumber mill. During this time the family remained in Gilroy, and Abbie, who was discouraged with living in rented homes, found a home for sale on Sixth Street on the corner of Rosanna. The home was purchased about 1883 and the family - now seven children - moved in. Though the original lot was small they later had the opportunity to purchase additional lots and eventually they owned about an acre of land. It is at this home, still standing, that they lived the remainder of their lives.

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After his return from Del Norte County Marsena went into business and operated a wood yard for many years. Then deep sorrow came to them. Their son Frank died as a result of an accident on June 26, 1906, less than thirty-two years of age. These were difficult weeks for them, but they could find comfort that he was now "living in the divine light" - Marsena's beautiful phrase to describe departed ones.

Marsena's wood yard was a physically hard type of work for it was necessary to go into the mountains and haul the lumber out by horse and wagon. His oldest son Elvin, always concerned about his parents, wanted to establish his father in a business that would enable him to take it easier during his later years. Knowing his father liked bees he purchased several hives and Marsena was "in business".

The study of bees is a fascinating subject, and how appropriate that Marsena with his patient way would make a wonderful success of his apiary. He loved his bees, and one of his granddaughters can recall that many times on cold mornings he would go out to the hives and finding a bee almost frozen, would tenderly bring it in and put it in the oven to "warm up". But what a shock for Abbie when she would go to open the oven door only to have a bee fly out! And with his quiet humor how amusing this must have been to Marsena!

He would wear a hat with a net on his head, but more often than not the net would be untied. Gloves were used unless he was in a hurry, and to the family's recollection he never got stung. The bees were like a family to him - he tended them with loving care. He made such a success of his business that at one time he was the largest producer of honey in the state. It is interesting to see photos of their home with the sign "Pure Honey for Sale". He had a "honey wagon" which he used to make his deliveries and either "Chubby" or his later horse "Old Bess" would take him on the rounds. He became widely known for his apiary and was affectionately known by his friends as "Honey" Stone.

Only a few of the hives were kept at his home. Most were in neighboring orchards, and though at first the orchardists needed to be convinced of the value of bees for pollination, they soon came to realize the increased fruit production and welcomed the hives in their orchards. He would make the rounds

to gather the honey and bring it home to prepare for market. How we would have liked to see him at work in his "honey house" - quietly going about the work of preparing the honey for sale.

He was delighted when his children and grandchildren took an interest in the bees, and would have several extra nets and gloves handy to "outfit" them for their visit with the bees.

By now many years of married life had passed. Marsena and Abbie planned to observe their fiftieth wedding anniversary very quietly, for Abbie had been ill and could not make plans for a celebration. But their devoted children would not let them pass this joyous event without the celebration it deserved, and they made all the plans for a family gathering. How touched Marsena and Abbie must have been. Special pains were taken to make this a happy occasion for all, and in their thoughtfulness (and in fun!) the children even provided a whole roast pig on the menu - a treat their parents had often mentioned in connection with their Wisconsin life. Following is a news article which appeared describing their celebration. It will be noted that the last part of the article was torn but efforts will be made to obtain a full copy.

OF M. P. STONE'S (Golden Wedding)

One of those rare occasions that come to but few families was observed in Gilroy last Sunday when the family of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Stone gathered at their home on Sixth St. to celebrate the fiftieth wedding anniversary of this worthy couple. The day was an ideal one, and the table was set under the fig tree in the yard. Twenty-four were seated around the immense square table. Crepe paper flowers of a golden hue, with streamers, were suspended from the branches above, and the bon bon baskets carried out the same color scheme. Beautiful Dorothy Perkins and Ulrich Bruner roses lent a dash of color to the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone bore the honors most gracefully, and were the happiest ones of the party. They were married May 15th, 1866, at Oakland, Wisconsin. Here they resided for about five years after their marriage, then moved to Missouri, and from thence to California. They have been in the state 42 years, and in Gilroy for over forty years. Mr. Stone is a veteran of the Civil War, having served his country from start to finish in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. One of his old comrades was Peck, who wrote "Peck's Bad Boy" and who passed away recently. Mr. Stone remained in the army six months after the war closed (note: this latter statement is in error) and was urged to remain, but informed the Commander that he had left a girl sweetheart in the old home, and as the country was no longer at war, he was anxious to return. Miss Abbie E. Ward had remained faithful and true to her soldier boy, and the couple were married the following spring.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, all of whom are living except one. Five of the six children were present Sunday, the only absent one being Mrs. Lydia Coey of Alameda, who became the mother of her seventh child only ten days previous. There are fifteen grandchildren, and most of these were present Sunday.

An elaborate dinner consisting of salad, roast pig, roast turkey, with all the good things that go with it, and cakes, pies, ice cream, coffee, pickles, olives and cheese, candies and nuts, was enjoyed during the afternoon. After dinner talks were given by the bride and groom of fifty years and others present.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone live a quiet and rather secluded life in Gilroy. Mr. Stone conducts an apiary and has an establishment in the rear of his home that would surprise our (torn.....
of honey are stored here (torn.....
ed for market. (torn.....
(torn.....

Marsena was very proud of his family and would often comment with pride about the "Stoney" country California had become. To illustrate this pride in his family, many years ago a "couple of fast talking" college students approached him selling enlargements of photos, colored and framed. After much talking they finally convinced Marsena to have his photo enlarged "on approval" and he gave them a snapshot of himself standing by his horse. When it arrived he was so pleased with the possibility thus presented to always have his family around him that one by one he had the photos of all of his family enlarged and put on the walls of his "den". He loved to position his chair in the middle of the room and just sit quietly enjoying his family all around him, or to use his words, his "shadows on the wall to remind him of the past". How we admire him for this deep pride he showed in his family.

California did indeed become a "Stoney" country - he had so many grandchildren he eventually started calling them simply "Boy" and "Girl" there were so many! And how the grandchildren loved the shiny silver dollar he gave to each of them at Christmas!

Marsena was very devout and a student of the Bible. He was of the Methodist religion and wrote various papers though he did not preach from the pulpit. His knowledge was such that the pastor of the church would often visit to discuss their religion and Marsena would "referee" points of dispute. We are charmed by his application of religion to everyday living. In 1930, after a visit to famous Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, he wrote to his youngest daughter this beautiful impression. "And we saw the park with the image of all the heathen Gods, and the animals, and the variety of Birds, and the fishes from the great seas, It seems to me the creator has made such a variety of sports for his own pleasure. Its wonderful. . ."

He was a thoughtful man and liked to set aside a part of each day to meditate. After dinner he could usually be found sitting quietly on the back porch contentedly puffing his pipe and "just thinking things over".

Except for his serious illness during his war service, he lived a remarkably healthy life. Perhaps his home cure was responsible - a tablespoon of medicine, a bitter tasting herb, followed by the hardest work he could find to "sweat it out". And it usually worked!

Marsena had many disappointments in his life - his loss of education, his disappointment about the Missouri land and most of all his hope of becoming a doctor gone forever. But he did not let his disappointments affect his life and enjoyed each day to its fullest, finding joy in many things. If he felt his lack of education he shouldn't have for his quiet thoughtfulness and his philosophy of life were an inspiration to all who knew him. His home was always open to his children, and he would encourage them when they had their own problems to come home and renew their perspective on life.

His devotedness to his wife Abbie during her years of illness was touching. In his own words "Abbie. . .lost the use of her feet. She was confined to her room for eight (sic, six) years. We had a nice apartment connected with the old home with gass, electricity, lights and radio and kept a good nurse all the time. They managed their housekeeping all right and I was able to keep up the supplies. Her mind was bright to the last and she had her second eye sight for years and didn't use glasses to read or write. She enjoyed company. The neighbor women made her room a resort. I thout there was more talking and taffing there than in all Gilroy. One old Grandma 82 staid with her 3 years. She told me that Abbie had never complained a word in that time. Can you beat it. But I had to be on time and get her an ice cream soda for her supper. I didn't begrudge it. My boys and girls have their own cars and every week end some of them come to see the old home. One Sunday I counted 26, all branches of the family but 3 and there was 9 little totts not 5 years old. Can you beat it. Such is life.

"I do not think of our departed relatives or friends as being dead or sleeping. I think they are wide awake living in the divine light. They can see us now and know whats wron, and whats right.

". . .I hope you will excuse my writing and my gramer for I never was inside a college. I got all my education walking on earth outside the school house. All is well that ends well. . ."

After almost sixty-three years of marriage, his dear wif Abbie died April 16, 1929 at Gilroy. The following article published after her death shows that even after years of confinement to her room, she was not forgotten by her many friends.

MPS. M. P. STONE, PIONEER GILROY RESIDENT, PASSED AWAY
TUESDAY NIGHT AT 12 O'CLOCK

Another of Gilroy's pioneer women has passed away to her well earned rest. Mrs. M. P. Stone went into the vale beyond Tuesday night at midnight. She attained the ripe age of 89 (sic, 88) years, and has been an invalid for the past eight (sic, six) years.

Mrs. Stone was born in Oneida, New York, January 11, 1841, and has lived in Gilroy since 1875 (sic, 1877). She was an active member of the M. E. church until sickness confined her to her room. During late years she enjoyed looking out of the window at the world outside, and she always looked forward to the visits of her friends, who have been kind and considerate to her.

She was very patient during her long illness. The end came easily, with no pain. During the last 12 hours she was unconscious most of the time.

Mrs. Stone was one of the most esteemed citizens of Gilroy, and her loss will be keenly felt by all her relatives and friends, though no one begrudges her the peace after spending eight (sic, six) years confined to her bed. She took an active part in the community life of Gilroy, and leaves a cherished memory as an incentive to others in true citizenship.

Besides her husband, a civil war veteran who served with General Sherman, three daughters and three sons mourn her passing. The children are: Mrs. A. T. Jones, San Martin; Mrs. Harvey Coey, Modesto; Mrs. Jennie Coulter, Burlingame; Elvin P. Stone, Gilroy; B. A. Stone, Berkeley; and S. W. Stone, Oakland.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Thursday morning from Barshinger's chapel, and interment will be made in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Rev. Robert H. Bates, the former pastor of the M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. George C. Pearson, will officiate at the funeral services.

Their friends' sympathy was acknowledged by the family with this beautiful card:

Mother is just away - with a cheery smile and
a wave of the hand - has wandered into the
unknown land and left us dreaming
how very fair it needs must be
since Mother still lingers there

A thankful acknowledgment of
your expression of sympathy

M. P. STONE
Elvin P.
Jennie M.
Lydia C.
Bert A.
Lily E.
Seymour W.

Marsena's oldest daughter paid this wonderful tribute to her parents in a letter to a relative:

We as a family have been wonderfully blessed in so many ways. We had wonderful parents and few children have their parents spared to them for so many years. They kept the old home together where we all grew up and we all still have that old home to go to and how we do enjoy going home. Its a very modest home old and almost worn out with age and use but it is a place that shouts with hominess and every body rich or poor loves to be welcomed there. I never met a man who at the age of my father got so much real joy out of living as my father does and he never goes to any kind of amusement outside the home. I remember during the years I was in business while I was raising and educating my son there were times I would get so tired of business and contending with the world that I suppose I complained sometimes. Then my father would write me to come home and play around on my old playground and get my balance once more. All the years poor little mother was helpless and in bed with a nurse in constant attendance I never heard my dear father complain or saw him other than cheerfull optimistic and ready to do anything to help keep mama happy and comfortable. It was so sweet to see him gather bouquets out of her garden and take in to her and every day for over a year at a certain time he would go to town and get her an ice cream soda which they made up special for her. She never seemed to tire of it.

These seem such homey little incidents of home life but it always seemed to me they were the things which link together the family ties more strongly than all the pomp and glitter of the social or worldly life. We are all just plain everyday people. We love one another and all that is good and beautiful in this old world. None of (us) have striven to make a world name for ourselves and none of us have ever aspired for social position or prestige. . .

Marsena passed away at Gilroy on May 9, 1934, almost ninety-two years of age, and after semi-military rites was buried beside his wife at Masonic and Odd Fellows Cemetery, Gilroy, California. This man; kind, gentle, patient, modest, devout, and with a wonderful philosophy of life - he is with us no longer - but he has left behind an inspiration to the future generations.

LIFE OF SPENCER IRVINE STONE

Spencer Irvine Stone, fourth child of Anson Parmilee Stone and Cornelia (Adams) Stone, was born December 26, 1845 near Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin - their first child born in this pioneer community.

Our first known record of him is the 1850 federal census, when at the age of five he is listed in his father's home at Koshkonong. When he was seven years old his father died and with his older brothers he helped run their farm.

In 1860 we find that Spencer was in the home of his uncle Isaac Adams Jr. in adjoining Dane County during the census. He is listed as a farm laborer, as the custom was to list the young in this manner when they helped on the farm. Yet, we feel that perhaps the primary reason he was living with his uncle was to further his education. There were several excellent schools in Dane County and facts indicate he had some advanced schooling. Perhaps, as two of his brothers, he attended nearby Albion Academy. The following year he was baptized in the Methodist Church in Ft. Atkinson so possibly he had returned home.

In 1865, when his brother Marsena returned from the civil war, Spencer crossed the plains to the west. It is believed he went directly to Montana territory where his sister-in-law's family, the Vivians, were located. Gold had been discovered in Last Chance gulch, now the main street of Helena, in July, 1864. Whether this gold strike was the impelling influence which caused his decision to move is unknown, but we are certain he did prospect for gold while there.

Spencer appears to have always been drawn to pioneer areas and was not content to live in heavily populated cities. Material possessions meant little to him, and as we shall see, later he gave up a respected position in search of a life free from the demands of social and city life. Always a quiet man, the frontier seemed to beckon him.

In the summer of 1867 his brother Emory with his wife Lou Ann and their small child Vinnie joined him in Helena, and in the early 1870's Lou Ann became incurably ill with consumption. These were trying months for Emory. As a doctor his medical practice had been interrupted by the move and with a wife so ill he soon found himself in financial difficulties. Spencer had high regard for his sister-in-law and brother and did all he could to help them.

Emory felt a change of climate might help his wife and in the spring of 1873 they moved to a ranch several miles away in Meagher County. Apparently Spencer divided his time between Helena and the ranch in order to further help his brother. A few months later they all returned to Helena and soon after Emory decided to accept a position as government physician at Ft. Peck Indian Reservation. Even though Lou

Ann was seriously ill at this time she urged her husband to accept so that the future of her children would be secure. Spencer remained in Helena and did what he could for her.

In the latter part of 1873 or early weeks of 1874 a raging fire burned half of Helena. Lou Ann, with her daughter Vinnie, was staying at the International Hotel, and they both almost perished in this fire. In a letter dated in January, 1874, Spencer wrote to his mother in the east of these events. In the same letter his only comment as to the help he was extending was "My health is good, and I try to devote time to looking after Lou's comfort by keeping her in means the best that I can. . ." His final words were "Give my love to all relatives and Aunt Belina (Adams) in particular. I think of you all very very often, from your Aff Son, S Irvine Stone".

When Lou Ann died in February, 1874, Spencer wrote his sister Nell, "Sister Lou is no longer with us, but we have no longer to mourn for her but for our own great loss. Happy was she to go to her Savior. . . Dear Sister Pray for me that we may all meet her in that land of love and all together rejoice in our Redeemer. S. I. S." (For a fuller account of the fire and Lou Ann's death see sketch of Dr. Emory Webster Stone).

A few months later on August 16, 1874, Spencer married Caroline E. Dunning at Helena - the ceremony performed by Probate Judge N. Hilger. Apparently a widow, she had at least one daughter, Harriet Dunning. They probably met in Helena territory for as far as is known Spencer was in that area continuously during these years. When or where she died is unknown, but Spencer married secondly on May 20, 1881, Emily Eliza Masters. It is believed she was of Helena also though no records have yet been found to verify this.

In 1882 Spencer opened a dentistry office in Helena, though how or where he received his training is uncertain. What he did between the years 1865 and 1882 also is unknown. Perhaps part of this time he was a dentist but in association with another office, for a letter from Montana indicates that he was at one time associated with the dentistry office of Dr. Head. It is interesting to note that when the announcement of the opening of Spencer's office appeared in the newspaper, the editor called attention to the fact and mentioned that Spencer was a Helena boy and had grown up there. This cannot be wholly correct for he was born in Wisconsin, but it would seem to verify that he had been in Montana for many years prior to 1882.

Spencer did not have children by his first wife, so what happiness he must have felt when his first child was born on July 23, 1884. A son - Seymour Iver Stone. But sorrow soon followed, for a few months later, on March 23, 1885, his wife died. Sometime during the years Spencer had embraced the Christian religion and his wife was buried from the new Christian Church at Helena.

What terrible months these must have been for him - he was thirty-nine years old, he had been married twice, his wife

was gone and he had a small baby to raise. His many friends were a blessing to him during these difficult months.

On August 1, 1886, Spencer married for a third time to Mrs. Elizabeth Elnora Burt - the marriage ceremony officiated by M. L. Streator of the Christian Church. Apparently a widow, he had at least two children - a son and a daughter Lulu Burt.

The next record of Spencer shows that he was a member of the Montana State Dental Association in 1895-96. A news clipping of his death indicates that he was once president of the Montana Dental Association but this must have been on a district level for the State Dental Association has no such record.

Shortly after this Iver, now a young man, decided to move from the family home. Spencer, who loved his son deeply, arranged for him to stay with his sister Nell and her husband Prof. Eaton who were living in the state of Washington. He went with Iver to Washington to see that he was properly settled and then he too decided to leave Helena permanently.

Spencer was now fifty years old, his dental practice was well established, he owned a comfortable home, and as a dentist he held a respected position in the town. But he was searching for a different kind of life and chose Kodiak, Alaska. As far as is known, he never returned to Helena.

Kodiak, a small island off the Alaskan mainland, was populated with natives and a few white families when Spencer moved there around 1902, and there he resided the rest of his life. He loved this island with its slower pace of life, and while there prospected for gold and also resumed his dental practice. A few months later his wife Lizzie joined him though it is not certain whether she and her daughter Lulu remained there continuously.

Spencer was a genial man and made many friends in Alaska. About seven years after he moved there, on April 4, 1909, he was appointed U. S. Commissioner of the Territory of Alaska, Bird Division, and was also appointed Probate Judge, Justice of the Peace, Coroner, and Recorder.

Some interesting correspondence is on file in government offices. In 1910, shortly after his appointment, Spencer wrote to the Attorney General's office and requested a U. S. flag for his office, but was informed that flags were not furnished to U. S. Commissioners!

In 1911 Spencer's accounts and those of another U. S. Commissioner were forwarded by the District Court at Alaska to the Attorney General's office, but were returned with instructions that all accounts must be witnessed by a qualified officer. The Court again mailed the accounts, explaining that these two U. S. Commissioners were too far in distance from any such officer. They were again rejected. The Attorney General's office, though understanding, explained they had tried on other occasions to persuade their auditor's

office to accept such accounts without success. Their only suggestion was that the accumulated accounts be held in Alaska until such time an officer became available to witness the signatures. We can only hope that eventually someone thus qualified did arrive at Kodiak, and that the accounts aren't still there, tied in "red tape"!

Again in 1914 Spencer became the subject of correspondence - this time between the Attorney General's office and the Treasury Department. Spencer had reported in his accounts fees collected for poll tax and recording marriage certificates. The Attorney General's office advised him these were not to be included, for they were earned under territorial laws. The Auditor's office by a lengthy decision decided they should be included. The Treasury Department reversed the Auditor's decision. In the meantime an act was passed by Congress amending a previous act concerning Alaska, the Attorney General's office requested a new ruling, and the Treasury Department reversed its previous order. The fees were to be included in Commissioner Stone's accounts - just as he had done in the first place!

These items related give us an insight into the fiscal problems which faced the officials of territorial Alaska and the U. S. Government during those years. As the population of the territory increased new problems had to be met and new acts passed.

On June 26, 1915, in addition to his other offices, he was appointed Postmaster at Kodiak. Spencer was very fond of his step-daughter Lulu Burt and she worked with him in the post office as his assistant for a time. She is still remembered by residents who became her friends.

During the years he held public office Spencer also continued his dental practice, but finally in 1916 he sold his equipment and supplies to Dr. A. R. Roberts, a young dentist just starting his practice. Spencer was seventy-one years old and Dr. Roberts, who still resides in Alaska, writes that Spencer explained his decision to retire saying that the arrival of the mail boat was enough excitement for him. The mail boat, which only came every four to six weeks, was an event looked forward to by everyone on the island.

On May 2, 1918, while still Postmaster and U. S. Commissioner, he died at Kodiak at age seventy-two. He has no descendants for though his only son Iver married, Iver did not have children. Though Spencer did not live to see his son noted in his field, he became a prominent educator and was deputy superintendent of schools in Long Beach, California, for many years. In a long tribute given at Dr. Seymour Iver Stone's funeral in 1947 it was said: "In Westminster Abbey, England places monuments to her honored dead. Beneath the name of her great architect Christopher Wren, she has placed the single simple line, 'If you would see his monument, look around you!' In Long Beach it can be truthfully said of Seymour Stone, 'If you would see his monument, look around you'. . ." Spencer would have been proud.

Those who knew Spencer in Kodiak remember him as a quiet man, and though well known for "Dr. Stone" or "Commissioner Stone" was respected, he was of a retiring nature. We quote from a news clipping of his death, "Dr. (Spencer) Stone was a man of sterling integrity of character and gifted with a warm and sympathetic heart and a most genial expression, which endeared him to all who knew him, and leave behind their blessed and their helpful influence."

He is buried in a little graveyard at Kodiak, on the island he loved and had made home.

LIFE OF MARY CORNELIA (NELL) STONE

Mary Cornelia Stone, fifth child and only daughter of Anson Parmilee Stone and Cornelia (Adams) Stone, was born July 29, 1850 at Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.

As with her brothers, nothing is known of her early childhood. She couldn't even remember her father as her brothers must have for she was only nineteen months old when he died. Our first record of her is the 1860 federal census when she is listed in the household of her widowed mother at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. Later she is listed in the Methodist Church records at Ft. Atkinson.

Nell, as she was known, attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison in the third term of the academic year 1867-68. Though she did not graduate from the University she was trained as a teacher, and in the 1870 federal census she is listed in her mother's home as a school teacher. She taught at the Ft. Atkinson High School under the principalship of Prof. J. Q. Emery for many years, and as far as is known, this is the only school in which she taught.

When her brothers Marsena and Newton married they all lived for a time on her mother's farm, and later when her brothers established their own homes she continued to reside with her mother.

The next record of Nell is the 1880 federal census when she was thirty. Apparently her mother had sold the last portion of the farm by then and she and Nell were living with Nell's oldest brother Emory. Again her occupation is shown as school teacher.

Nell was very close to her mother. Cornelia had been widowed for many years and her only daughter Nell must have been a comfort to her during those difficult years. What sorrow Nell must have felt when her mother passed away on February 16, 1882, for at that time she was still unmarried and must have felt very much alone. But then came joy, for she soon married Prof. Harlow Warren Eaton, a professor of physics and chemistry.

We know nothing of Prof. Eaton's youth, but he attended the University of Wisconsin as a freshman in 1874 and graduated from that university in 1878. It was the custom to continue education at one of the fine German universities, and this Prof. Eaton did. He received his Ph.D at the University of Leipzig, Germany, and graduated with honors.

In the Lodi Valley News (Lodi is north of Madison, Wisconsin) appeared this charming notice:

The many friends of Dr. Harlow W. Eaton will be pleased to learn that he has carried the study of chemistry to such a degree of perfection that he has succeeded in

melting the heart of Stone, captured the possessor, and carried her to his new home. The culmination of this wonderful exploit occurred at Ft. Atkinson, at the home of Mr. I. N. Stone, brother of the bride, on Thursday morning, August 31st.

Owing to sickness in both families, the wedding was a quiet one, the company being composed of only near relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties.

At half-past ten the bridal couple entered the room preceded by two little girls, nieces of Miss Stone. Amid the silence that reigned the ceremony was performed with dignity and urbanity by Rev. Mr. McArthur, of the First Congregational Church, of Fort Atkinson. Then followed congratulations and a review of the many beautiful presents, offerings of friendship and love.

The bride, a blonde of medium height, was attired in a rich dress of heliotrope colored satin and brocaded velvet, and bore the noble look of true womanhood, and looked, what she is, the stately, pure lady. The groom looked his best. The guests were then invited out to loaded tables and a happy bridal feast followed, which was enjoyable not only for its repast, but its seasoning of wit and pleasant conversation.

The newly married couple started at one o'clock for their new home, attended by many good wishes for a safe journey.

Dr. Eaton is well-known in our midst as one of the best educated young men Lodi has ever produced. He has recently accepted a fine position as teacher of Physics, in the city schools of Louisville, Kentucky.

The bride is a lady of culture and refinement, and will be missed in the social circles of her home. She has been for some time a teacher in the high school of Fort Atkinson, and her pupils showed their appreciation of her efforts in their behalf, by presenting her a beautiful wedding gift.

Adrian, College at Adrian, Michigan, reports that Prof. Eaton taught there in 1882 and 1883. The Louisville school district at Louisville, Kentucky, states that Prof. Eaton taught chemistry and physics at the Louisville Male High School between 1881 and 1885. Data is conflicting as to which place he taught first - some news articles showing he taught first at Adrian and other items showing that he first taught at Louisville. Even the data from the schools themselves is in conflict for their information would indicate that he taught in 1882 and 1883 at both schools which is not possible, and a satisfactory explanation for the confusion has not been found.

During Prof. Eaton's term at Louisville Male High School one of his students was Abraham Flexner, who later became the means of easing the hardships of the Professor's last years. After his graduation from Louisville High School, Abraham Flexner attended John Hopkins University and graduated in two years. Later he became noted for his work in the education field. He was associated with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and then with the Rockefeller Foundation General Education Board and was instrumental in founding the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University.

Dr. Flexner's regard for Prof. Eaton and the circumstance of the Professor's pension are related in his autobiography recently published. We are indebted to Simon and Schuster, publishers, for permission to quote the following section from "Abraham Flexner: An Autobiography" copyrighted in 1960 by Jean Flexner Lewinson and Eleanor Flexner.

Eaton was a Leipzig, Ph.D., a rara avis in the South at that time, who taught chemistry for a single but memorable year. He was so obviously master of his field that, though I had no inclination to pursue scientific studies, I was enormously interested in his subject and greatly impressed by the fact that he had graduated from a German university. After a single year in Louisville he became a professor in Adrian College at Adrian, Michigan. This must have been about 1885 or 1886. I did not hear of Dr. Eaton again until more than twenty years later when I was engaged in making the study of medical education for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, was in the habit of taking a midwinter vacation at Santa Barbara. After the publication of my first bulletin on "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," he received a call one day from Mrs. Eaton, who came simply to find out whether I was the boy who had many years before been a pupil of her husband's in the Louisville High School. On inquiry, Dr. Pritchett learned that Professor Eaton was chronically and desperately ill and that he and his wife were living in Santa Barbara on very limited means. I told him of the influence Eaton had had upon me. The same evening Dr. Pritchett called on his neighbor, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and told him the incident. Mr. Carnegie at once asked, "Do you mean to tell me that an old teacher of Flexner's, now ill, is living at Santa Barbara on very limited means?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Pritchett.

Said Mr. Carnegie, "I will put him and his wife on my private pension list for life."

Some years later Dr. Eaton died, and it is a comforting thought that my accidental and brief connection with him had served to mitigate the hardships of his later years.

Nell began to correspond with Dr. Flexner, and in a letter written by her in 1923 she mentions him. "He has written me very lovely letters. He wrote that he had never received any scientific instruction worthy of the name after leaving Dr. Eaton's class room. . ."

Around 1886 Prof. Eaton and Nell moved to Chicago. There he taught at the Chicago Manual Training School, which was a private institution on the secondary level and which later became affiliated with the University of Chicago. The Training School's fourth catalogue, 1886-87, lists Prof. Eaton as an instructor in geometry and physics and the seventh catalogue, 1889-90, lists him as an instructor in history and physics. There is no record of Prof. Eaton between 1890 and the time of the Training School's affiliation with the University in 1897 since the School's catalogues for those years are not available. However, we can assume that Prof. Eaton never taught at the University of Chicago, for the University's own records for 1891-97 do not list him as a member of the University's faculty and he is not listed as an instructor with the University after the Training School's affiliation in 1897.

Sometime during his Chicago employment, palsy, which had developed a few years earlier, seriously affected the professor's career. He was forced to abandon his position and they moved to the state of Washington, possibly to Olympia. Later they moved to Santa Barbara, California, where they resided the rest of their lives.

Though they had no children, Prof. Eaton and Nell had during the years various family members living with them. Nell's niece Lou, daughter of her deceased brother Emory, lived with them for two years at Louisville, Kentucky, and two years at Chicago, Illinois. Spencer's son Seymour Iver Stone lived with Prof. Eaton and Nell for a time during their stay in Washington, and Spencer's step-daughter Harriet Dunning lived with them for a while after they moved to California.

Prof. Eaton was an extremely intelligent, quiet man. Though finally confined to a wheel chair he never complained. His condition progressively worsened and he lost the use of his arms too. Nell, who was very devoted to him, did all she could.

Prof. Eaton passed away at Santa Barbara, California, in July, 1917, and at that time he had been a paralytic for thirty years. It was a tragedy that his physical condition had forced the abandonment of his career, for his influence on those who knew him was great, and how many young minds might have had the benefit of his knowledge.

Nell continued to reside in Santa Barbara until her death a few years later. She did not fear the end. She dictated her funeral services and chose her pall-bearers a few days before she died. She "went home" - her favorite expression - on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1924, and is buried beside her husband in the Ocean View Section of Santa Barbara Cemetery - a beautiful spot overlooking the ocean.

We can find no words that are more fitting than the words of Seymour Iver Stone, her nephew, who wrote after her death: "Aunt Nell was an unusual woman. To the last she retained her vigor of body and mind and her interest in the affairs of life. She bore continuous witness of her faith in her Master. To have known her was to have known a good woman, and we can believe as she believed, that she has now but entered into a larger and more abundant life."

DESCENDANTS OF ANSON PARMILEE STONE

For further information on the children in each section, refer to the paragraph with the corresponding number. All known information on the children without arabic numerals is contained in their parents' section. In most instances descendants who reached the age of twenty-one or who married are carried forward to a separate section.

The paragraphs are cross-referenced. For instance, paragraph 2 starts, "Dr. Emory Webster Stone (1). . ." - refer to paragraph 1 for his parents' data.

(1)

Anson Parmilee Stone, son of Samuel Stone and Mary Wells, was born Jan. 8, 1815 at Augusta, N.Y., died Mar. 14, 1852 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., burial there at Lake View Cemetery; mar. Oct. 14, 1835 at Vernon, N.Y., CORNELIA ADAMS, born May 5, 1812 at Vernon, died Feb. 16, 1882 at Ft. Atkinson, burial there at Lake View Cemetery, daughter of Deacon Isaac Ward Adams and Eunice Webster.

Children: (Stone)

2. i. Emory Webster, b. May 8, 1837; d. Oct. 17, 1882
3. ii. Isaac Newton, b. July 20, 1839; d. Oct. 3, 1908
4. iii. Marsena Parmilee, b. Oct. 15, 1842; d. May 9, 1934
5. iv. Spencer Irvine, b. Dec. 26, 1845; d. May 2, 1918
6. v. Mary Cornelia, b. July 29, 1850; d. Nov. 27, 1924

(2)

Dr. Emory Webster Stone (1), was born May 8, 1837 at Stockbridge, N.Y., died Oct. 17, 1882 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., burial there at Lake View Cemetery; mar. 1st June 11, 1861 at Camden Pt., Mo., LOU ANN CRISBY VIVIAN, born Aug. 1, 1838 at Monroe Co., Mo., died Feb. 6, 1874 at Helena, Mont., burial there, possibly at Benton Avenue Cemetery, daughter of Martin Vivian and Susan Parrish Vivian; mar. 2nd Feb. 24, 1876, MARTHA WASHINGTON NANCE, born Dec. 4, 1848, died after 1940, burial at Imlay City, Mich., daughter of John W. Nance. She mar. 2nd R. K. Marks.

Children: (Stone) By first marriage

- i. Emory Vivian, b. abt. 1862 at Jefferson Co., Wis.; d. abt. two years old at Camden Pt., Mo.
7. ii. Vinnie Vivian, b. Sept. 12, 1864; d. Dec. 5, 1884
- iii. Flora Adams, b. 1871 at Helena, Mont.; d. there in 1872, burial there, possibly at Benton Ave. Cemetery.
8. iv. Lou Cornelia, b. June 28, 1873; d. Aug. 4, 1955

Children: (Stone) By second marriage

9. v. Zelma Pearl, b. Sept. 15, 1878; d. May 11, 1957

(3)

Isaac Newton Stone (1), was born July 20, 1839 at Stockbridge, N.Y., died Oct. 3, 1908 at Sioux City, Iowa, burial at Lake View Cemetery, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; mar. Sept. 23, 1862 near Whitewater, Wis., SUSAN L. DYE, born Dec. 20, 1840 at Madison Co., N.Y., died Oct. 15, 1922 (possibly at Pasadena, Calif.), burial at Lake View Cemetery, Ft. Atkinson, daughter of Rev. Enoch P. Dye and Lovina Bailey.

Children: (Stone) None

(4)

Marsena Parmilee Stone (1), was born Oct. 15, 1842 at Oneida Co., N.Y., died May 9, 1934 at Gilroy, Calif., burial there at Mason & Odd Fellows Cemetery; mar. May 15, 1866 at Oakland, Wis., ABBIE ELIZABETH WARD, born Jan. 11, 1841 at Oneida or Oneida Co., N.Y., died Apr. 16, 1929 at Gilroy, burial there at Mason & Odd Fellows Cemetery, daughter of Eliphalet V. Ward and Effa E. Taggart.

Children: (Stone)

- 10. i. Elvin Parmilee, b. Feb. 14, 1867; d. Sept. 23, 1940
- 11. ii. Jenny May, b. Feb. 20, 1869; d. May 1, 1945
- 12. iii. Lydia Cornelia, b. Sept. 19, 1871; d. Oct. 28, 1949
- 13. iv. Frank Spencer, b. Aug. 30, 1873; d. June 26, 1906
- 14. v. Bert Adams, b. Oct. 14, 1875; d. Dec. 5, 1943
- 15. vi. Lily Effie, b. Nov. 7, 1878
- 16. vii. Seymour Webster, b. July 26, 1881

(5)

Dr. Spencer Irvine Stone (1), was born Dec. 26, 1845 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died May 2, 1918 at Kodiak, Alaska, burial there; mar. 1st Aug. 16, 1874 at Helena, Mont., MRS. CAROLINE E. DUNNING: mar. 2nd May 20, 1881, EMILY ELIZA MASTERS, born abt. 1845, died Mar. 23, 1885 at Helena; mar. 3rd Aug. 1, 1886 at Helena, MRS. ELIZABETH ELNORA BURT who died possibly at Pasadena, Calif.

Children: (Stone) By second marriage

- 17. i. Seymour Iver, b. July 23, 1884; d. Dec. 25, 1946

(6)

Mary Cornelia (Nell) Stone (1), was born July 29, 1850 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died Nov. 27, 1924 at Santa Barbara, Calif., interment there at Santa Barbara Cemetery; mar. Aug. 31 (1882?) at Ft. Atkinson, PROF. HARLOW WARREN EATON, born 1854, died July, 1917, burial at Santa Barbara Cemetery.

Children: (Eaton) None

(7)

Vinnie Vivian Stone (2) was born Sept. 12, 1864 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died Dec. 5, 1884 at Cooperstown, N. Dak., burial at Lake View Cemetery, Ft. Atkinson; mar. Aug. 9, 1883 at Ft. Atkinson, HENRY GILES PICKETT, born Oct. 29, 1860 at Granville, Wis., died May 14, 1952 at Helena, Mont., burial there at Forestvale Cemetery, son of Henry Spencer Pickett and Clara M. Porter. He mar. 2nd Annie Elizabeth Glass. (Children by 2nd mar.: Kenneth William Pickett and Ruth Pickett).

Children: (Pickett) By first marriage
18. i. Natie Theo, b. Nov. 11, 1884

(8)

Lou Cornelia Stone (2) was born June 28, 1873 near Helena, Mont., died Aug. 4, 1955 at Boone, Iowa, burial there at Eastern Star Cemetery; mar. Dec. 25, 1900 at Abingdon, Ill., EVERETT EUGENE STACEY, born Aug. 22, 1875 at (New Salem or Prescott), Mass., son of Frank Monroe Stacy and Emma E. Joslyn.

Children: (Stacey)
19. i. Lynn Nelson, b. May 24, 1903
20. ii. Frank Newton, b. Mar. 2, 1909
21. iii. Ruth Dorothy, b. Mar. 8, 1911
22. iv. Lorraine Hope, b. Oct. 6, 1914

(9)

Zelma Pearl Stone (2) was born Sept. 15, 1878 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died May 11, 1957 at Traverse City, Mich., burial at Imlay City, Mich.; mar. Jan. 8, 1910 at Abingdon, Ill., TRUMAN ROSCOE PEMBERTON, born May 30, 1885 at Pontiac, Ill., died Nov. 25, 1957 at Traverse City, burial at Imlay City, son of Allison P. Pemberton and Lucretta Marks.

Children: (Pemberton)
23. i. Truman Berwyn, b. Sept. 16, 1910

(10)

Elvin Parmilee Stone (4) was born Feb. 14, 1867 at Jefferson Co., Wis., died Sept. 23, 1940 near Coyote, Calif., burial at Evergreen Cemetery, Oakland, Calif.; mar. Jan. 1, 1898 at Sacramento, Calif., BESSIE TRYPHENA CHYNOWETH who was born in New York state, died Oct. 14, 1918 at Berkeley, Calif., burial at Evergreen Cemetery, Oakland, daughter of Rev. J. B. Chynoweth.

Children: (Stone)
24. i. Clinton Parmilee, b. Nov. 5, 1900; d. July, 1949

(11)

Jenny May Stone (4) was born Feb. 20, 1869 at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died May 1, 1945 at Oakland, Calif., burial at Santa Clara Cemetery, Santa Clara, Calif.; mar. 1st May 5,

1890 at Gilroy, Calif., ALLEN CHESTER GOODSPEED, born Jan. 21, 1860 at Osterville, Mass., died July 12, 1900 at Santa Clara, burial there at Santa Clara Cemetery, son of Henry Goodspeed and Temperance _____; mar. 2nd in 1909, JAY ROLAND COULTER, born possibly at Bangor, Maine, died Apr. 20, 1930 at Burlingame, Calif.

Children: (Goodspeed)

25. i. Elvin Stanton, b. Aug. 15, 1892; d. Jan. 29, 1956

(12)

Lydia Cornelia Stone (4) was born Sept. 19, 1871 at Shelby Co., Mo. (possibly at Shelbina), died Oct. 28, 1949 at Modesto, Calif., burial there at Masonic Cemetery; mar. July 16, 1899 at Gilroy, Calif., HARVEY STAFFORD COEY, born Jan. 4, 1875 at New York City, N.Y., died Oct. 2, 1935 at Modesto, burial there at Masonic Cemetery, son of David Norwood Coey and Amelia Stafford.

Children: (Coey)

26. i. Mabel Lily, b. Sept. 29, 1900
27. ii. Seymour Stafford, b. Oct. 1, 1902
28. iii. Clarence Vernon, b. June 13, 1905
29. iv. Ruth Amelia, b. June 11, 1908
30. v. Miriam Bernice, b. Feb. 9, 1912
31. vi. Lois Estella, b. Apr. 2, 1914
32. vii. Lydia Cornelia, b. May 3, 1916

(13)

Frank Spencer Stone (4) was born Aug. 30, 1873 at Shelby Co., Mo. (possibly at Shelbina), died June 26, 1906 at San Jose, Calif., burial at Santa Clara Cemetery, Santa Clara, Calif.; unmarried.

(14)

Bert Adams Stone (4) was born Oct. 14, 1875 at Collinsville, Calif., died Dec. 5, 1943 at Oakland, Calif., burial there at Chapel of the Chimes; mar. Oct., 1894 at Oakland, EDITH MARY PICTON, born Sept. 19, 1880 at Oakland, died May 20, 1947 at Berkeley, Calif., burial at Chapel of the Chimes, Oakland, daughter of Thomas William Picton and Mary Phillips (Philips).

Children: (Stone)

33. i. Harris, b. Sept. 22, 1895

(15)

Lily Effie Stone (4) was born Nov. 7, 1878 at Gilroy, Calif.; mar. Oct. 13, 1901 at Santa Clara, Calif., ARCHIBALD THOMAS JONES, born May 13, 1879 at Marquett, Nebr., died Aug. 27, 1954 at Gilroy, burial there at Mason & Odd Fellows Cemetery, son of Andrew Jackson Jones and Rose Mumford.

Children: (Jones)

- 34. i. Gertrude Iwalani, b. July 11, 1902
- ii. Rose Elizabeth, b. Oct. 17, 1904 at Ft. Greble, R.I., died there Oct. 23, 1904, burial at Jamestown, R.I.
- 35. iii. Ruth Claudia, b. Mar. 3, 1907
- 36. iv. Dorothy Verla, b. Sept. 9, 1912

(16)

Seymour Webster Stone (4) was born July 26, 1881 at Gilroy, Calif.; mar. Mar. 2, 1908 at San Rafael, Calif., ETHEL ADELE HUNT, born Jan. 15, 1886 at Oakland, Calif., died Sept. 10, 1962 at Oakland, burial at Mason & Odd Fellows Cemetery, Gilroy, daughter of Ernest Edward Hunt and Ethel Cecilia Tripp.

Children: (Stone)

- 37. i. Ethel Elizabeth, b. July 23, 1909
- ii. Infant son, b. and d. Sept. 29, 1911 at Berkeley, Calif., burial at Evergreen Cemetery, Oakland, Calif.
- 38. iii. Gertrude Alberta, b. Oct. 29, 1912
- 39. iv. Seymour Edward, b. June 7, 1917

(17)

Seymour Iver Stone (5) was born July 23, 1884 at Helena, Mont., died Dec. 25, 1946 at Long Beach, Calif.; mar. abt. 1913 or 1914, LAURA _____.

Children: (Stone) None

(18)

Natie Theo Pickett (7) was born Nov. 11, 1884 at Coopers-town, N. Dak.; mar. Sept. 22, 1909 at Helena, Mont., DAVID RALPH SLOAN, born Mar. 21, 1886 at Corry, Pa., son of William Niccolls Sloan and Mary Gray.

Children: (Sloan)

- 40. i. Marjorie Gray, b. July 26, 1910
- 41. ii. Marion Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1911; d. Aug. 17, 1946
- 42. iii. William Pickett, b. Feb. 28, 1915
- 43. iv. Shirley Ruth, b. Feb. 12, 1918

(19)

Lynn Nelson Stacey (8) was born May 24, 1903 at Washington, D.C.; mar. July 19, 1927 at Rock Island, Ill., DOROTHY VERLA SOPHIA CHARLOTTE HOWE-LAYMAN, born Sept. 30, 1904 at Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Albert William Layman and Dora Ellen Herrod.

Children: (Stacey)

- i. John Lynn, b. June 21, 1938; d. June 21, 1938
- 44. ii. Mark Lynn, b. July 3, 1940

(20)

Frank Newton Stacey (8) was born Mar. 2, 1909 at Sioux City, Iowa; unmarried.

(21)

Ruth Dorothy Stacey (8) was born Mar. 8, 1911 at Sioux City, Iowa; mar. June 28, 1933 at Winterset, Iowa, ROBERT HAMILTON HANNA, born July 20, 1906 at Des Moines, Iowa, son of James R. Hanna and Jessica Pinney.

Children: (Hanna)

45. i. David Stacey, b. July 13, 1934

(22)

Lorraine Hope Stacey (8) was born Oct. 6, 1914 at Sioux City, Iowa; mar. Dec. 23, 1949 at New Haven, Conn., HUGH CHAPMAN MINTON JR., born Apr. 16, 1919 at McKeesport, Pa., son of Erig. Gen. Hugh Chapman Minton and Helen Careen Tawney.

Children: (Minton)

i. Helen Lou, b. June 1, 1953 at Aiken, S.C.

(23)

Truman Berwyn Pemberton (9) was born Sept. 16, 1910 at Pontiac, Ill.; mar. Dec. 27, 1935 at East Lansing, Mich., ELEANOR BLISS, born May 17, 1911 at Albion, Mich., daughter of Herbert G. Bliss and Edna Finley.

Children: (Pemberton)

46. i. Robert Bliss, b. Sept. 15, 1937

(24)

Clinton Parmilee Stone (10) was born Nov. 5, 1900, died July, 1949; mar. May 24, 1924, DORA OLIVER.

Children: (Stone) Order and number of children uncertain

47. i. Bessie Tryphena, b. Mar. 30, 1925

48. ii. Robert Parmilee, b. June 9, 1929

49. iii. Richard, b. Sept. 19, 1933

50. iv. Peter

v. child, died young

vi. child, died young

(25)

Elvin Stanton Goodspeed (11) was born Aug. 15, 1892 at Santa Clara, Calif., died Jan. 29, 1956 at Farmington, Mich., burial at Oak View Cemetery, Royal Oak, Mich.; mar. 1st in 1918 at Pa., ROSELYN _____ who died at Detroit, Mich.; mar. 2nd Aug. 16, 1941 at Detroit, MARQUERITE GALBREATH, born Jan. 10, 1897 at Traverse City, Mich., daughter of C. J. Galbreath and Caroline Coburn.

children: (Goodspeed) By first marriage
1. i. Donald Elvin, b. June 20 or 23, 1920

children: Of Marquerite (Galbreath) Goodspeed's previous marriage - adopted by Elvin Stanton Goodspeed
i. Carolyn Jane, b. Apr. 24, 1927 at Ferndale, Mich.
ii. Marquerite Ann, b. Dec. 30, 1931 at Ferndale, Mich.

(26)

Mabel Lily Coey (12) was born Sept. 29, 1900; mar. Oct. 7, 1919, GEORGE EVERETT SHOLIN, born Dec. 28, 1896.

children: (Sholin)
2. i. Margaret Nelda, b. May 9, 1921
3. ii. Lillian Pearl, b. Oct. 20, 1923
4. iii. Edith Elizabeth, b. Apr. 24, 1926
5. iv. Mildred Evelyn, b. Jan. 16, 1929

(27)

Seymour Stafford Coey (12) was born Oct. 1, 1902 at Santa Clara, Calif.; mar. Oct. 1, 1923 at Modesto, Calif., ERTHA ELLEN BENTON, born Mar. 30, 1904 at Preston, Kans., daughter of Albert Henry Benton and Mary Alice Sutton.

children: (Coey)
6. i. Ruby Ellen, b. Nov. 12, 1924
7. ii. Leslie Elvin, b. Jan. 6, 1926
8. iii. Edwin David, b. June 24, 1927
9. iv. Lowell Wilbur, b. Aug. 11, 1928
v. Albert Orval, b. July 3, 1930 at Modesto, Calif., died there June 12, 1937, burial there at Masonic Cemetery.
10. vi. Cecil Irvin, b. Aug. 11, 1933
11. vii. Gerald Lawrence, b. Dec. 1, 1936
12. viii. Leonard Marvin, b. Apr. 1, 1938
ix. Joseph Seymour, b. Jan. 10, 1941
x. Elmer Winston, b. Nov. 29, 1942 at Modesto, Calif.
xi. Alice Lydia, b. July 31, 1945 at Modesto, Calif.

(28)

Clarence Vernon Coey (12) was born June 13, 1905 at Alameda, Calif.; mar. Aug. 18, 1929 at Modesto, Calif., JENNIE MAY WILLIAMS, born Nov. 23, 1906 at Berkeley, Calif., daughter of Harry Victor Williams and Hattie May Stetson.

children: (Coey)
i. Jack David, b. Oct. 6, 1946 (adopted)

(29)

Ruth Amelia Coey (12) was born June 11, 1908 at Alameda, Calif.; mar. Sept. 10, 1926 at Modesto, Calif., BERNARD FRANK FARR, born Sept. 24, 1895 at Orleans, Mich., son of Justin Conrad Farr and Ida Melvina Riley.

Children: (Farr)

- 64. i. Muriel Winnifred, b. Sept. 17, 1927
- 65. ii. Doris Louise, b. Dec. 6, 1928
- 66. iii. Leona Ada, b. Aug. 3, 1930
- 67. iv. Bernice May, b. Dec. 6, 1931
- 68. v. Harvey Stafford, b. Nov. 18, 1935
- 69. vi. Janet Ruth, b. Mar. 6, 1937
- 70. vii. Carol Alice, b. Oct. 18, 1940

(30)

Miriam Bernice Coey (12) was born Feb. 9, 1912 at Alameda, Calif.; mar. Aug. 20, 1940 at Pasadena, Calif., ROBERT ROY GRANT, born May 14, 1914 at Des Moines, Iowa, son of Thomas Glenn Grant and Nellie Florence Price.

Children: (Grant)

- i. Marvella Jean, b. Sept. 28, 1941 at Pasadena, Calif.
- ii. Robert Roy Jr., b. Jan. 21, 1945 at Pasadena, Calif.
- iii. Thomas Glenn, b. Dec. 16, 1946 at Inglewood, Calif.
- iv. Deborah Lynn, b. Sept. 7, 1955 at San Fernando, Calif.
- v. Audrey Jean (adopted), b. Apr. 23, 1956 at Ft. Riley Kans.

(31)

Lois Estella Coey (12) was born Apr. 2, 1914 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. Sept. 22, 1934 at Modesto, Calif., GEORGE EMERY EWELL, born Dec. 4, 1912 at San Diego, Calif., son of Emery John Ewell and Emma Sofrona Damron.

Children: (Ewell)

- 71. i. Vivian, b. Sept. 11, 1935
- 72. ii. George Ronald, b. Mar. 31, 1938
- iii. Timothy Van, b. Nov. 4, 1946 at Turlock, Calif.

(32)

Lydia Cornelia Coey (12) was born May 3, 1916 at Alameda Calif.; mar. 1st Aug. 16, 1936 at Santa Cruz, Calif., STANLEY ELLSWORTH OIE, born July 1, 1909 at Badger, Minn., died June 1953 at Turlock, Calif., burial there at Turlock Cemetery, son of Even S. Oie and Alma Bow; mar. 2nd Mar. 5, 1955 at Turlock CHARLES CLIFFORD HAMMER, born Mar. 12, 1914 at Alberta, Canada, son of Hale Arthur Hammer and Emma Wilhemina Miller.

Children: (Oie) By first marriage

- 73. i. Stanley Ellsworth Jr., b. Apr. 27, 1938
- ii. Marcia Diane (adopted), b. June 12, 1947 at Turlock Calif.
- iii. Daniel Steven, b. May 1, 1948 at Turlock, Calif.

(33)

Harris Stone (14) was born Sept. 22, 1895 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. 1st July, 1922, VIVIAN BEATRICE McGUIRE, born July 27, 1904 at Oakland, daughter of George W. McGuire and

Vivian Symmons; mar. 2nd Mar. 7, 1930 at Oakland, GERTRUDE IDA WOOD, born Apr. 7, 1908 at Pt. Richmond, Calif., daughter of Frank Goodacre Wood and Cora Elizabeth Kennedy.

Children: (Stone) By first marriage

74. i. Harris Symmons, b. July 3, 1924
ii. Roderick Adams, b. Aug. 11, 1927 at Berkeley, Calif.,
d. Aug. 11, 1945 at Sonoma, Calif., burial at Chapel
of the Chimes, Oakland, Calif.

Children: (Stone) By second marriage

75. iii. Lois Jean, b. Sept. 17, 1935

(34)

Gertrude Iwalani Jones (15) was born July 11, 1902 at Honolulu, Hawaii; mar. Jan. 17, 1925 at Holy City, Calif., WILL F. THOMAS, born Feb. 26, 1901 near Fargo, N. Dak., son of Marshall Earl Thomas and Jennie Frances Smart.

Children: (Thomas)

76. i. Will Archie, b. Oct. 11, 1925
77. ii. Jacqueline Lily, b. Dec. 29, 1929
78. iii. Peggy Louise, b. Jan. 2, 1933

(35)

Ruth Claudia Jones (15) was born Mar. 3, 1907 at Fort Baker, Sausalito, Calif.; mar. June 6, 1931 at Los Angeles, Calif., ARNULFA E. RODRIGUEZ, born Dec. 26, 1906.

Children: (Rodriguez)

79. i. Ray Arnold, b. July 1, 1933; d. Oct. 16, 1959

(36)

Dorothy Verla Jones (15) was born Sept. 9, 1912 at Gilroy, Calif.; mar. Dec. 26, 1935 at Los Gatos, Calif., KENNETH J. NEWFARMER, born Apr. 10, 1912 at Montrose, Colo., son of Roy Newfarmer and Nelle Heaton.

Children: (Newfarmer)

80. i. Gerald Earl, b. Sept. 13, 1940
ii. Joan Helen, b. Apr. 26, 1943 at Oakland, Calif.
iii. Richard Scott, b. Apr. 26, 1947 at San Jose, Calif.

(37)

Ethel Elizabeth Stone (16) was born July 23, 1909 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. 1st Dec. 26, 1928 at Oakland, EARLE TARLETON ROSE, born May 20, 1908 at Berkeley, Calif., son of Edward Earl Rose and Nelle Louise Tarleton; mar. 2nd Oct. 1, 1949 at Carson City, Nev., FESTUS HAROLD WALTERS, born Oct. 6, 1898 at Pickaway Co., Ohio, son of Jacob Emerson Walters and Ida May Edgington.

Children: (Rose) By first marriage

81. i. Seymour Tarleton, b. Jan. 30, 1932

(38)

Gertrude Alberta Stone (16) was born Oct. 29, 1912 at Berkeley, Calif.; mar. Dec. 26, 1931 at Carson City, Nev., EUGENE DONALD MARDON, born Mar. 29, 1910 at Sacramento, Calif. son of Eugene Stephen Mardon and Lena Heidrich.

Children: (Mardon)

82. i. Joyce Alberta, b. Mar. 24, 1937

83. ii. Judith Adele, b. Oct. 28, 1942

(39)

Seymour Edward Stone (16) was born June 7, 1917 at Berkeley, Calif.; mar. Sept. 17, 1938 at Oakland, Calif., KATHERINE CECILIA PAULA, born Sept. 28, 1917 at Oakland, daughter of George Joseph Paula and Mary Katherine Nugent.

Children: (Stone)

i. George Edward, b. Aug. 1, 1941 at Oakland, Calif.

(40)

Marjorie Gray Sloan (18) was born July 26, 1910 at Helena Mont.; mar. Apr. 30, 1934 at North Mankato, Minn., WILLIAM WALLACE CLEMENS, born Jan. 10, 1912 at Mankato, Minn., died Jan. 14, 1948 at Baltimore, Md., burial there at Baltimore National Cemetery, son of Claude Duval Clemens and Odessa Miranda White; mar. 2nd Aug. 4, 1952 at Yuma, Ariz., GEORGE MELVIN MOFFAT, born June 12, 1912 at Saginaw, Mich., son of Melvin A. Moffat. This marriage dissolved.

Children: (Clemens)

i. Kathleen Odessa, b. Jan. 25, 1940 at San Diego, Calif., died there Aug. 20, 1946, burial at Glen Abbey, Chula Vista, Calif.

ii. Caroline Diana, b. Nov. 10, 1945 at San Diego, Calif

Children: (Moffat)

i. Ralph Melvin, b. May 2, 1953 at San Diego, Calif.

(41)

Marion Elizabeth Sloan (18) was born Dec. 31, 1911 at Helena, Mont., died Aug. 17, 1946 at San Diego, Calif., burial there at Greenwood Cemetery; unmarried.

(42)

William Pickett Sloan (18) was born Feb. 28, 1915 at Big Timber, Mont.; mar. Jan. 15, 1936 at La Jolla, Calif., MARGERY LORRAINE HASKELL, born Dec. 10, 1915 at Whittier, Calif., daughter of Donald Benjamin Haskell and Addie Lulu Hollbrook.

Children: (Sloan)

84. i. Donald David, b. Nov. 5, 1939

ii. Susan Haskell, b. May 14, 1944 at Visalia, Calif.

iii. Jeffery Allison, b. Apr. 14, 1947 at La Jolla, Calif

(43)

Shirley Ruth Sloan (18) was born Feb. 12, 1918 near Big Timber, Mont.; mar. Aug. 29, 1936 at La Jolla, Calif., MILTON LEVI JORDAN, born Jan. 10, 1912 at Denver, Colo., son of Willis Thomas Jordan and Cecelia Agness Reimelt.

Children: (Jordan)

35. i. Willis David, b. Apr. 7, 1937
ii. Theo Cecelia, b. Aug. 20, 1945 at San Diego, Calif.

(44)

Mark Lynn Stacey (19) was born July 3, 1940 at Des Moines, Iowa; unmarried.

(45)

David Stacey Hanna (21) was born July 31, 1934 at Des Moines, Iowa; unmarried.

(46)

Robert Bliss Pemberton (23) was born Sept. 15, 1937 at Baginaw, Mich.; mar. Mar. 10, 1962 at Gardena, Calif., NANCY SUSAN RUSSELL, born Dec. 13, 1938 at Chicago, Ill., daughter of George L. Russell and Hortense Laesecke.

Children: (Pemberton) None

(47)

Bessie Tryphena Stone (24) was born Mar. 30, 1925 at Richmond, Calif.; mar. Feb. 2, 1946 at Berkeley, Calif., JOSEPH THOMAS REILLY, JR., born Apr. 24, 1926 at San Francisco, Calif., son of Joseph Thomas Reilly and Myrtle Manning.

Children: (Reilly) All born at Oakland, Calif.

- i. Clinton Thomas, b. Jan. 13, 1947
ii. Jill Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1948, died Aug. 25, 1959 at San Leandro, Calif., burial at Holy Sepulchri, Hayward, Calif.
iii. Linette Angela, b. Oct. 12, 1951
iv. Mark Edward, b. Mar. 8, 1954
v. Brian Andrew, b. Mar. 21, 1955
vi. Kevin Timothy, b. Mar. 22, 1956
vii. Matthew Gerard, b. Feb. 11, 1957
viii. Joseph Adolph, b. Feb. 11, 1957
ix. Daniel Edmond, b. June 20, 1958
x. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1961

(48)

Robert Parmilee Stone (24) was born June 9, 1929 at Richmond, Calif.; mar. May 29, 1948 at Berkeley, Calif., ILEEN JANET BACKER, born Aug. 9, 1928 at N. Dak., daughter of Fred Backer and Frieda Gessler.

Children: (Stone)

- i. Robert Parmilee Jr., b. Jan. 4, 1949
- ii. Brock Wesley, b. Aug. 6, 1950
- iii. Craig Allen, b. Oct. 20, 1951
- iv. Kathy Eileen, b. Oct. 31, 1954

(49)

Richard Stone (24) was born Sept. 19, 1933 at Oakland, Calif.; unmarried.

(50)

Peter Stone (24); data unknown.

(51)

Donald Elvin Goodspeed (25) was born June 20 or 23, 1920 at Detroit, Mich.; married, data unknown.

Children: (Goodspeed) None

(52)

Margaret Nelda Sholin (26) was born May 9, 1921; mar. June 29, 1940, EARL KENNEDY McCRAY, born Dec. 3, 1919.

Children: (McCray)

- i. Earl Kennedy Jr., b. Oct. 23, 1943
- ii. Patricia, b. Jan. 21, 1947
- iii. Michael George, b. Jan. 16, 1949

(53)

Lillian Pearl Sholin (26) was born Oct. 20, 1923; mar. Sept. 16, 1944, ROBERT EMIL CHICOU, born Aug. 28, 1923.

Children: (Chicou)

- i. Judy Lynn, b. Feb. 9, 1950
- ii. Robert Emil Jr., b. Apr. 21, 1952

(54)

Edith Elizabeth Sholin (26) was born Apr. 24, 1926; mar. Sept. 4, 1949, DOUGLAS JAY DOUBLEDAY, born Mar. 3, 1926.

Children: (Doubleday)

- i. Stephen, b. Dec. 12, 1956
- ii. Jock Williams, b. Oct. 21, 1959

(55)

Mildred Evelyn Sholin (26) was born Jan. 16, 1929; mar. June 14, 1943, ROBERT DaSILVA, born Mar. 11, 1930.

Children: (DaSilva)

- i. Carol Lynn, b. Mar. 19, 1949
- ii. Wayne Robert, b. Dec. 16, 1952

(56)

Ruby Ellen Coey (27) was born Nov. 12, 1924 at Berkeley, Calif.; unmarried.

(57)

Leslie Elvin Coey (27) was born Jan. 6, 1926 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. May 28, 1947 at Modesto, Calif., BETTY IRENE HILDRETH, born Oct. 2, 1931 at Stegar, Ill., daughter of James Hildreth and Letha Hart.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Linda Sharon, b. Jan. 14, 1948 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Leslie Ann, b. Feb. 12, 1949 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. James Elvin, b. June 21, 1950 at Modesto, Calif.

(58)

Edwin David Coey (27) was born June 24, 1927 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Mar. 28, 1948 at Modesto, VELMA LAVONNE CHEVES, born Aug. 20, 1930 at Guthrie, Okla., daughter of Oather Marvin Cheves and Elizabeth Woodson.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Edwin David Jr., b. July 10, 1949 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Charles Randolph, b. Mar. 3, 1952 at Modesto, Calif.

(59)

Lowell Wilbur Coey (27) was born Aug. 11, 1928 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Aug. 15, 1947 at Modesto, RUTH ARLENE STARK, born Aug. 7, 1929 at Hector, Minn., daughter of Richard William Stark and Dorothy Pauline Reid.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Dorothy Rolinda, b. May 28, 1950 at Chicago, Ill.
- ii. Seymour Randall, b. Oct. 22, 1953 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Richard Lowell, b. Aug. 19, 1955 at San Francisco, Calif.

(60)

Cecil Irvin Coey (27) was born Aug. 11, 1933 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. June 24, 1956 at Yigo, Guam, DOROTHEA CRUZ, born Dec. 2, 1934 at Agana (?), Guam.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Debra Bertha, b. Apr. 16, 1957 at Coronado, Calif.
- ii. Cecil Wayne, b. Dec. 9, 1958 at Chula Vista, Calif.
- iii. Robert Charles, b. Apr. 3, 1961 at Chula Vista, Calif.

(61)

Gerald Lawrence Coey (27) was born Dec. 1, 1936 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Nov. 4, 1954 at Daly City, Calif., ELSIE RIOS ORTIZ, born June 16, 1936 at Brawley, Calif., daughter of Ignacio Perez Ortiz and Frances R. Rios.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Freddie Martin, b. Dec. 8, 1955 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Carlotta Ellen, b. Feb. 14, 1957 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Lorinda Lee, b. May 17, 1960 at Modesto, Calif.

(62)

Leonard Marvin Coey (27) was born Apr. 1, 1938 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Oct. 26, 1959 at Grass Valley, Calif., GAY INEZ TREMEWAN, born Sept. 23, 1940 at Grass Valley, daughter of John Ernest Tremewan and Marion Honor Thomas.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Leonard Richard, b. Apr. 24, 1959 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Katherine Ann, b. Nov. 23, 1960 at Modesto, Calif.

(63)

Joseph Seymour Coey (27) was born Jan. 10, 1941 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Aug. 21, 1959 at Albuquerque, N. Mex., LORETTA LEE WILLIAMS, born Aug. 28, 1940 at Albuquerque, daughter of Roger Clayton Williams and Martha Janice Johnson.

Children: (Coey)

- i. Joetta Dee, b. June 1, 1961 at Pasadena, Calif.

(64)

Muriel Winnifred Farr (29) was born Sept. 17, 1927 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. May 29, 1947 at Modesto, Calif., MARSHAL STARR PRIEST, born Feb. 19, 1922 at Turlock, Calif., son of Edwin Claude Priest and Bertha Mae Silver.

Children: (Priest)

- i. Susan Eileen, b. Oct. 28, 1948 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Deanne Starr, b. Jan. 8, 1950 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Lynelle Ruth, b. Jan. 8, 1955 at Modesto, Calif.

(65)

Doris Louise Farr (29) was born Dec. 6, 1928 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Jan. 12, 1948 at Modesto, CLIFFORD DUANE GALLOWAY born Mar. 13, 1928 at Enid, Okla., son of Obe Lee Galloway and Ruby Lenore McOsker.

Children: (Galloway)

- i. Clifford Duane Jr., b. Oct. 31, 1948 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Bernard Lee, b. Feb. 9, 1950 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Judy Louise, b. Apr. 8, 1951 at Modesto, Calif.

(66)

Leona Ada Farr (29) was born Aug. 3, 1930 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Jan. 28, 1949 at Modesto, BILLIE ERNEST STRONG, born Sept. 19, 1924 at Oilton, Okla., son of Ira Edward Strong and Ione Stella Emens.

children: (Strong)

- i. Patricia Jane, b. Apr. 18, 1950 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Linda Gail, b. May 1, 1952 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Billie Ernest, b. July 28, 1953 at Modesto, Calif.

(67)

Bernice May Farr (29) was born Dec. 6, 1931 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. 1st May 13, 1950, GENE ALVIN SKIDGEL; mar. 2nd Feb. 15, 1958 at Reno, Nev., GENE DALE MILLEN, born Aug. 6, 1931 at Lincoln, Nebr., son of Theodore H. Millen and Annie Angell.

children: (Skidgel)

- i. Sharlene Ruth, b. June 18, 1952 at Camp Pendleton, Calif.
- ii. Denise Lee, b. May 12, 1954 at Modesto, Calif.
- iii. Gene Alvin, b. Oct. 21, 1955 at Modesto, Calif.

(68)

Harvey Stafford Farr (29) was born Nov. 18, 1935 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. June 1, 1958 at San Bruno, Calif., ARIETTA LEE, born Sept. 13, 1936 at Blocker, Okla., daughter of Charles Custer Lee and Edith May Davenport.

children: (Farr)

- i. Bradley Stafford, b. Apr. 5, 1960 at Burlingame, Cal.

(69)

Janet Ruth Farr (29) was born Mar. 6, 1937 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Nov. 21, 1958 at Modesto, CLYDE EVERETT KIDD, born Oct. 2, 1937 at Phoenix, Ariz., son of Robert Franklin Kidd and Leota F. Smith.

children: (Kidd)

- i. Brian Mitchell, b. Mar. 11, 1961 at San Jose, Calif.

(70)

Carol Alice Farr (29) was born Oct. 18, 1940 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Aug. 26, 1961 at Modesto, KEITH DOUGLAS VOGT, born Aug. 1, 1937 at McPherson, Kans., son of Jacob F. Vogt and Ella Schroeder.

children: (Vogt) None

(71)

Vivian Ewell (31) was born Sept. 11, 1935 at Berkeley, Calif.; mar. Apr. 13, 1957 at Sequin, Texas, BILLY VINSON MORROW, born Jan. 3, 1928 at Mobile, Ala., son of Harvey Walker Morrow and Lillian Vinson.

children: (Morrow)

- i. Michael Vinson, b. Jan. 25, 1958 at Modesto, Calif.
- ii. Julie Lois, b. Sept. 10, 1959 at Modesto, Calif.

(72)

George Ronald Ewell (31) was born Mar. 31, 1938 at Modesto, Calif.; unmarried.

(73)

Stanley Ellsworth Oie Jr. (32) was born Apr. 27, 1938 at Modesto, Calif.; mar. Oct. 24, 1959 at Ipswich, Suffolk Co., Eng., PAULINE PUGH, born Dec. 17, 1940 at Leicestershire, Eng., daughter of Albert Reginald Pugh and Ellen Renel.

Children: (Oie)

- i. Clinton Stanley, b. June 5, 1960 at Ipswich, Suffolk Co., Eng.

(74)

Harris Symmons Stone (33) was born July 13, 1924 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. May 17, 1947 at Berkeley, Calif., PHYLLIS ANN POLLARD, born Sept. 10, 1925 at Fresno, Calif., daughter of Irvin L. Pollard and Margaret Bloom.

Children: (Stone)

- i. Carolyn Lee, b. Nov. 6, 1950 at Oakland, Calif.
- ii. Roderick Irvin, b. Apr. 16, 1952 at Oakland, Calif.
- iii. Gary Adams, b. May 14, 1954 at Walnut Creek, Calif.
- iv. Margaret Ann, b. Aug. 2, 1958 at Walnut Creek, Calif.

(75)

Lois Jean Stone (33) was born Sept. 17, 1935 at Albany, Calif.; mar. Oct. 22, 1955 at Los Angeles, Calif., ALVA JAMES TRIPLETT, Lt. U.S.N., born Sept. 26, 1929 at Los Angeles, lost at sea Feb. 11, 1961, son of Alva James Triplett and Millicent Marshall.

Children: (Triplet)

- i. Thad Marshall, b. Oct. 5, 1958 at Los Angeles, Calif.
- ii. Dana Jean, b. Sept. 15, 1961 at Los Angeles Co., Calif.

(76)

Will Archie Thomas (34) was born Oct. 11, 1925 at Gilroy, Calif.; mar. Apr. 13, 1946 at Reno, Nev., GWENDOLYN JOAN WOLFE, born Feb. 11, 1927 at Gilroy, daughter of Delbert Wolfe and Ruth Britzius.

Children: (Thomas)

- i. Jeanne Louise, b. May 26, 1947 at Gilroy, Calif.
- ii. Gordon Marshall, b. Jan. 19, 1949 at Gilroy, Calif.
- iii. Pamela Ruth, b. May 17, 1952 at San Jose, Calif.

(77)

Jacqueline Lily Thomas (34) was born Dec. 29, 1929 at San Martin, Calif.; mar. Aug. 24, 1952 at Gilroy, Calif.,

YRON JONES, born May 13, 1925 at Tynwydd, Wales, son of Oliver Jones and Ida Jenkins.

Children: (Jones)

- i. Rebecca Olivia, b. May 23, 1953 at Turlock, Calif.
- ii. Byron Will, b. July 15, 1955 at San Rafael, Calif.

(78)

Peggy Louise Thomas (34) was born Jan. 2, 1933 at San Martin, Calif.; mar. Feb. 7, 1953 at Reno, Nev., PATRICK MICHAEL SCUDERO, born Sept. 25, 1925 at Gustine, Calif., son of Antonio Scudero and Antoinette DiTomazzi.

Children: (Scudero)

- i. Patrick Anthony, b. Sept. 15, 1953 at San Jose, Calif.
- ii. Daniel Thomas, b. Mar. 12, 1956 at San Jose, Calif.

(79)

Ray Arnold Rodrigues (35) was born July 1, 1933 at Coleman, Texas, died Oct. 16, 1959 at Berkeley, Calif., burial at Mason & Odd Fellows Cemetery, Gilroy, Calif.; unmarried.

(80)

Gerald Earl Newfarmer (36) was born Sept. 13, 1940 at Oakland, Calif.; unmarried.

(81)

Seymour Tarleton Rose (37) was born Jan. 30, 1932 at Gilroy, Calif.; mar. Nov. 1, 1952 at Carmel, Calif., CHRISTINE CICIARELLI, born July 15, 1935 at Los Gatos, Calif., daughter of Florigio (Frank) Ciciarelli and Carmela Spagnola.

Children: (Rose)

- i. Deborah Lynn, b. Nov. 18, 1956 at San Jose, Calif.
- ii. Brian Eric, b. Dec. 20, 1957 at San Jose, Calif.
- iii. Kevin Mark, b. July 27, 1959 at San Jose, Calif.

(82)

Joyce Alberta Mardon (38) was born Mar. 24, 1937 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. May 3, 1957 at Oakland, EDWARD BENTON SEYMOUR, born May 14, 1936 at Berkeley, Calif., son of Lyle Edward Seymour and Vivian Edith Benton.

Children: None

(83)

Judith Adele Mardon (39) was born Oct. 28, 1942 at Oakland, Calif.; mar. Feb. 25, 1962 at Oakland, DAVID CACCIARONI, born Feb. 22, 1941 at Antioch, Calif., son of Nino Peter Cacciaroni and Beatrice Ann Battaglia.

Children: (Cacciaroni) None

(84)

Donald David Sloan (42) was born Nov. 5, 1939 at San Diego, Calif.; mar. Nov. 4, 1959 at Pacific Beach, Calif., PEGGY ANNE ROCKWELL, born Jan. 20, 1941 at Oakland, Calif., daughter of Lewis Peter Rockwell and Gladys Pauline Beckwith

Children: (Sloan)

- i. Wendy Dawn, b. Dec. 7, 1961

(85)

Willis David Jordan (43) was born Apr. 7, 1937 at La Jolla, Calif.; mar. Sept. 23, 1959 at Pacific Beach, Calif. CAROL KAY McKINLEY, born Nov. 19, 1939 at Waterloo, Iowa, daughter of William H. McKinley and Gladys L. Dos.

Children: (Jordan)

- i. Laurie Kay, b. July 29, 1960 at San Diego, Calif.
- ii. Gregory David, b. Oct. 29, 1962

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When marriages are shown, wives are indexed under both their maiden name and married name. In all other instances women are indexed only as their name appears. Therefore, in using this index, check both under maiden and married names for women - they may appear on a page under one name but not the other.

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